# MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 JUNE 1982

## Israeli Invasion of Lebanon

Military Situation -- Despite reports by Jerusalem radio and the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio that the IDF and the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces had agreed to cease fire on the evening of 12 June, the fighting around Beirut was renewed the next day, according to both Israeli and Arab media. The IDF completed the encirclement of Beirut and cut off its links with Damascus, Jerusalem radio reported early on 14 June. AFP said Israeli troops moved into B'abda, where the Lebanese presidential palace is located, and also reached the suburb of Al-Hadath after minimal resistance from the Lebanese Army. Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, who personally commanded the troops that reached B'abda, conferred with Lebanese Christian representatives in the area, according to the Voice of Lebanon and Jerusalem radio reports.

In a Jerusalem radio interview, Israeli Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan said that over the weekend the IDF destroyed the Syrian forces defending western Beirut, knocking out seven Syrian tanks near the international airport, where large Israeli forces are situated. Asserting that the Israeli Cabinet does not intend to order the IDF to capture Beirut, Eytan accused the terrorists of violating the 12 June PLO-IDF cease-fire by launching a "counter-attack of sorts" to which the IDF responded, improving its positions and achieving the total isolation of Beirut. However, Beirut sources cited by AFP said renewed IDF shelling of Khaldah early on 13 June was responsible for the breakdown of the cease-fire. Israeli planes subsequently resumed their attacks on targets in and around Beirut, according to Jerusalem radio. A WAFA communique reported by Monte Carlo radio during the afternoon said Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces, Amal movement militia and Syrian units had repulsed an IDF advance on Khaldah, destroying a number of Israeli tanks. Meanwhile, AFP cited an eyewitness report that the Israelis have established a roadblock at 'Ayn Anun on the Damascus-Beirut highway.

Further south the IDF used heavy weapons against Palestinian bunkers in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah refugee camp near Sidon, according to Jerusalem radio.

Before the shortlived PLO-Israeli cease-fire on 12 June, the Israelis launched intensive airstrikes against targets in Beirut, bombarded the capital from the sea and staged repeated attacks on Khaldah, according to reports by Beirut radio. On the same day Syrian tanks covered by SAM's moved into combat positions in the southern part of the Al-Biqa' Valley, AFP reported. Jerusalem television said the Syrians have transferred their headquarters in Lebanon northeast from Shtawrah to Ba'labakk. Meanwhile, two Soviet-made rockets hit the Lebanese presidential palace in B'abda, according to the Voice of Lebanon.

Casualties, Refugees -- The IDF spokesman announced that during 11-12 June, 16 Israeli soldiers were killed and 176 were wounded, Jerusalem radio reported. Lebanese police revealed that 700 people were killed and about 2,000 were wounded in Israeli air attacks on Beirut, according to another Jerusalem radio report. The Lebanese Red Cross said 1,000 people were killed and 2,000 were wounded by IDF shelling of Sidon, where the Red Cross is encountering enormous problems with regard to foodstuffs and medicines, Beirut radio said. Citing local correspondents, AFP reported that on 11 June Israeli planes strafed convoys of cars headed for Syria, killing more than 100 civilians. AFP also cited reports that some 600,000 people -- 1/5 of the Lebanese population -- has been made homeless as a result of the fighting. In a 13 June statement to the Knesset Security and Foreign Affairs Committee, Israeli Defense Minister Sharon rejected Red Cross estimates of civilian casualties and refugees, IDF radio noted.

Request for Soviet Arms -- According to Voice of Lebanon radio, the PLO asked the Soviet ambassador in Beirut for ammunition and arms from the Soviet Union. JANA reported that Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud met with the Soviet ambassador to Libya and asked the Soviet Union to supply the PLO and Syria with weapons.

Iranian Troops in Syria -- A Syrian diplomatic source said 500 Iranian troops arrived in Damascus on 13 June, AFP reported. It added that Iranian diplomats in Damascus said that 3,000-4,000 Iranian volunteers would go directly from the Iran-Iraq front to Lebanon in groups of 300 to 400. According to an armed forces and Guards Corps communique carried by Tehran radio, Iranian volunteers had been leaving for the battlefront since 12 June.

Egyptian, U.S. Diplomacy -- Egypt has transmitted to Israel a message that includes a request from the terrorists that Israel cease fire, Jerusalem radio reported on 14 June. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told the Egyptian ambassador in reply that if the terrorists cease fire, Israel will likewise hold its fire in Beirut.

Jerusalem radio also indicated that Israel may comply with U.S. requests that the Israeli Air Force stop bombing Beirut. "Deep misunderstanding" has developed between Israel and the United States over this issue, the radio said.

Israeli Position on Lebanese Settlement -- The Israeli Cabinet has formulated a basic proposal regarding a future settlement in Lebanon which states that Israel will not withdraw from conquered territory until the appropriate arrangement guaranteeing no new terrorist infrastructure are established, Jerusalem radio reported. The proposal also requires that the northern settlements be out of range of cannons and katyushas and says that Israel will not agree to terrorist bases in Lebanon. The proposal raises various ideas for the establishment of an international force that would supervise the demilitarized areas in Lebanon. However, the radio said Israel will not initiate a move that will lead to the establishment of a force under UN aegis because the Soviet Union would be a partner to it. According to another radio report, Israel will present a "demand in principle" for the exit of all foreign forces from Lebanon, including the Syrians and the PLO, although it appears this is not an "unambiguous condition."

A communique on the 13 June Israeli Cabinet session carried by IDF radio reported that the Cabinet appointed a committee of experts which will submit proposals regarding future security arrangements in the north. Jerusalem radio reported that the negotiations on a political settlement in Lebanon will not enter a practical stage until Prime Minister Begin returns from talks with President Ronald Reagan next week. Nevertheless, in a news conference broadcast by IDF radio prior to his departure for France, Foreign Minister Shamir revealed that Israel and the United States have begun discussions on future arrangements for Lebanon.

Arab Summit Canceled -- The Arab League Secretariat General sent notes to Arab states informing them of the indefinite postponement of an emergency meeting of Arab foreign ministers in Tunis, Beirut radio reported on 12 June. It said the meeting was postponed after Lebanon refused to attend the conference in protest against the Arab states' previous and present positions on what Lebanon is facing. A Lebanese Government source cited by the radio said Lebanon had demanded an Arab summit conference and not a meeting at the foreign minister level which is "only meant for an ordinary situation."

JANA reported on 11 June that Libya had called for an urgent Arab summit within 24 hours. The report said Syria, Algeria, the PDRY, Kuwait and the UAE had all agreed to attend.

Reaction to Cease-Fire Announcements -- During an interview with KUNA, PLO Executive Committee member Salah Khalaf made it clear that the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces responded to the cease-fire with the Israelis following its acceptance by the Lebanese Government. Khalaf, however, expressed the conviction that the cease-fire would not last long and that Israel would strengthen its positions south of Beirut in order to liquidate the Palestinian and Lebanese forces. He acknowledged that the Syrian commitment to cease-fire had affected the situation but pledged continued PLO steadfastness and resistance against the Israelis. According to Monte Carlo radio, PLO Executive Committee member Faruq Qaddumi announced that the PLO is ready to withdraw from Lebanon if Israel agrees to the Palestinians returning to their homeland. A WAFA commentary carried by the Voice of Palestine observed that Israel has decided to go deeper into the "quagmire" and is trying to besiege Beirut despite claims that it is adhering to the cease-fire. A Voice of Palestine commentary warned that the matter has not ended yet and asserted that PLO forces are ready for an unending number of rounds.

A Damascus radio commentary declared that the cease-fire does not mean the battle is over and claimed that Syria has not abandoned its national and pan-Arab commitment to defend Lebanon and the Palestinian Resistance. Maintaining that Syria will not be driven out of Lebanon, the commentary asserted that Israel will not remain in Lebanon, no matter what the cost.

An AL-AHRAM editorial cited by MENA stated that the cease-fire declared by Israel should not divert attention from the continuing Israeli aggression against Lebanon and other Arabs. It added that the Israeli concept of a cease-fire, according to "our past experience," is merely a pause while continuing to impose a fait accompli on the territory it is occupying.

Amman radio, citing the Jordanian paper AR-RA'Y, claimed that the main results of the Syrian-Israeli cease-fire will be to permit the Israelis to remain in the positions they have reached and to permit an Israeli occupation of over half of Lebanon. The paper stated that the dangerous situation has been aggravated by the Syrians, who, committed to the cease-fire, have begun to keep Arab volunteers from reaching Lebanon. The JORDAN TIMES said that without an immediate Israeli withdrawal, the cease-fire will become a new death trap and should not be allowed to hold.

Baghdad radio stated that the cease-fire agreement between Syria and Israel has disclosed the dangers of the "suspect role" played by the Syrian regime in Lebanon. The radio added that the cease-fire agreement gives the Israelis the opportunity to annihilate the Palestinians and impose their own conditions.

JANA reported that the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress rejected the cease-fire and called for a continuation of fighting until Israeli forces withdraw unconditionally.

Noting that Iran's presence in Syria gives it a right to comment on the cease-fire, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani stated that if the cease-fire is accepted, Israel's next step will be to invade northern Lebanon and then Syria, Tehran radio reported. The Majlis speaker declared that the right course now is to attack Israel and destroy its forces in Lebanon.

## Death of Saudi King

Announcement of Khalid Death, Fahd Appointment -- On 13 June a royal court statement broadcast by SPA announced the death of King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz following a heart attack. SPA subsequently announced that Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz would succeed the late king and that Second Deputy Prime Minister 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz had been appointed crown prince.

Royal Decree -- According to a royal decree carried by Riyadh radio, King Fahd instructed that all current members of the Council of Ministers continue in their posts. The decree also stated that 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz would be appointed deputy prime minister and that Defense and Aviation Minister Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz would become second deputy prime minister.

Reaction to Khalid Death -- A presidential statement carried by MENA announced that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak would visit Saudi Arabia to offer condolences. AL-AHRAM reported that the delegation accompanying Mubarak to Saudi Arabia is expected to include Defense and War Production Minister 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, according to MENA. INA reported that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn paid a brief visit to Saudi Arabia during which he offered condolences. Damascus radio carried a condolence cable from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Damascus television subsequently reported that a Syrian delegation that included Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm had visited Riyadh to express condolences. Amman radio carried a statement by the royal court declaring a 14-day mourning period in Jordan. The radio also reported a condolence message from King Husayn to King Fahd. Meanwhile, JANA reported that Al-Qadhdhafi cabled condolences on Khalid's death.

Tehran radio's Arabic service also reported on Khalid's death but noted that independent news sources linked his death to a dispute between members of the Al Sa'ud family. The radio cited reliable sources as saying that Khalid had been in good health and that there were no indications of his illness.

## Iran-Iraq Conflict

Passage of Troops -- Iraq agrees to the transit of Iranian forces through its territory to Syria and Lebanon regardless of the size or kind of these forces on condition that Iran approves a cease-fire in its war with Iraq, an Iraqi official spokesman announced in a statement transmitted by INA on 11 June. Iraq is ready to discuss arrangements for the passage of Iranian forces as soon as Iran approves a cease-fire, he said.

Khomeyni Speech -- Providing safe passage for Iranian troops to go to Syria does not mean that Iraq is doing Iran any favors, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni said in a 12 June speech to military commanders broadcast by Tehran radio. However, while Khomeyni reemphasized Iranian demands for reparations for war damages, he said that Iran would not demand "a single dime" from the Iraqis if the oppressed Iraqi people remove the Ba'th Party from power and set up a government for themselves.

Military Situation -- Iraqi military communiques carried by Baghdad radio and Voice of the Masses radio over the weekend claimed that since Iraq's unilateral cease-fire declaration on 10 June, Iraqi forces have initiated no military activities although they have responded in kind to Iranian artillery fire. In a statement broadcast by Voice of the Masses, an Iraqi spokesman denied Iranian reports that Iraqi aircraft strafed Abadan on 11 June. Meanwhile, Iranian communiques carried by Tehran radio reported exchanges of fire along a number of fronts.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

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MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW 1

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Arab Foreign Ministers Meeting Postponed [INA] A 1
Fatah's Salah Khalaf on Cease-Fire Agreement [Monte Carlo] A 1
'Arafat Sends 'Important Letter' to Soviets [VOP] A 1
PLO Asks Jordan Office Not To Send Volunteers [AFP] A 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Statement Urges Iran To Observe Cease-Fire C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Reportage on King Khalid's 13 June Death C 1
Royal Court Announcement C 1
Fahd Proclaimed King C 1
Fahd Addresses Nation C 2
Syria's Al-Kasm Arrives C 2
Husayn, Zayid Arrive [MENA] C 3
PDRY Sends Condolences [Aden] C 3
'Arafat Condolences Letter [VOP] C 3
Egypt's Mubarak Meets With King Fahd 14 June [MENA] C 4
King Fahd Appoints Deputy Prime Ministers C 4
Foreign Minister Returns From Tour 12 June C 4
Crown Prince Fahd Condemns Israeli Actions C 4
Khalid Letter to 'Arafat Affirms Support [VOP] C 5

UAE

Government Takes Steps To Aid Palestinians C 5
[KHALEEJ TIMES 11 Jun]
2,000 Illegal Aliens Arrested in Abu Dhabi C 6
[Manama GULF DAILY NEWS 10-11 Jun]

PDRY

Leaders Receive Soviet Message on Middle East C 6

YAR

First Volunteer Group Leaves for Lebanon 13 June C 6

EGYPT

President Mubarak Leaves for Saudi Arabia 14 June D 1
Delegation to Riyadh Named [AL-AHRAM 14 Jun] D 1
Presidency Statement on Death of King Khalid D 1
Mubarak Sends Condolences to Saudi King Fahd D 1
Muhyi ad-Din Sends Condolences to King Fahd D 2
People's Assembly Committee Mourns King Khalid D 2
Mubarak Discusses Lebanon With Assembly, NDP D 3

'Ali Arrives in London En route to Washington D 3
Meets Britain Counterpart Pym D 3
Departs for Washington D 4
Contacts Mubarak D 4
Consultative Council Condemns Israeli Invasion D 4
AL-AHRAM Views Resistance to Israeli Invasion [13 Jun] D 4
Cairo Newspapers Discuss Israeli Incursion D 5

IRAQ

Saddam Husayn Returns From Saudi Arabia 13 June E 1
Cables Condolences on Khalid E 1
7-Day Mourning Declared E 1
President Calls for Joint Arab Action E 1
Iran Access Route Through Iraq Approved E 2
Spokesman Denies Strafing Abadan 11 June E 2
Military Source: Cease-Fire Still Observed E 3
General Command Communiques 11-13 June E 3
Communique No 739 E 3
Communique No 740 E 3
Communique No 741 E 4
Infiltrators Attack Borderpost, Flee Into Syria E 4
Syria's Cease-Fire Agreement Criticized E 4
ATH-THAWRAH Denies Saddam Husayn Al-Asad Contact E 5
Baghdad Ridicules Tehran Report on Saddam Death E 5
Romanian Technical Delegation Arrives 11 June E 5

JORDAN

Husayn Expresses Condolences in Saudi Arabia F 1
Mourning Period Declared; Husayn Cables Fahd F 1
Lebanese Situation Discussed at Cabinet Session F 2
King's Cable to Security Council Members F 3
INA: Brezhnev Receives Husayn's Message F 3
Al-Qasim Speaks on Israeli 'Aggression,' Arms Race F 3
Syria Prevents Volunteers' Passage to Lebanon F 4
Syrian Actions in Lebanese Crisis Assailed F 4

LEBANON

Reportage on Israeli Incursion 11-14 June G 1
Khalaf on Cease-Fire, USSR [AFP] G 1
Joint Forces on Cease-Fire G 1
PLO Seeks Soviet Arms G 1
'Zionist' Conditions Rejected [VOP] G 1
Ibrahim Urges Resistance [VOP] G 2
Haddad Asks Residents To Return G 3
Soviet Envoy Affirms Support G 3
Arab Conference Postponed G 3
Missiles Redeployed in Al-Biqa' [Monte Carlo] G 4
Sayil Meets Iranian Commander [VOP] G 4
VOP Welcomes Iranian Legions G 4
Rockets Hit President's Palace G 4
'Arafat, Prince Fahd Confer [VOP] G 5
Abu Sharif on Resistance [AFP] G 5
Major Haddad To Command South G 5
Ad-Duwayr Joins 'Free Lebanon' G 5
Junblatt Holds Meeting 13 June G 6
Joint Forces on New Cease-Fire [VOP] G 6
VOP on Cilivian Casualties G 7
AFP on Beirut Christian Sector G 7
Israelis Enter Bsaba G 8
Monte Carlo on Fighting G 8
Israeli Air Raids on Beirut [VOP] G 8
Qaddumi on PLO Withdrawal [Monte Carlo] G 8

| | |
|---|---|
| Israelis Advance on B'abda [AFP] | G 9 |
| Sharon Led B'abda Capture | G 9 |
| B'abda Occupation Ridiculed [VOP] | G 9 |
| VOP Denies Airport Reports | G 10 |
| 'Arafat Believed Trapped | G 10 |
| 'Arafat, Others in Beirut [Monte Carlo] | G 10 |
| 'Arafat Inspections, Remarks [VOP] | G 10 |
| National Salvation Body Formed 14 June | G 10 |
| Army To Escort Philip Habib to Republican Palace | G 11 |
| Al-As'ad on Israeli Attack, Palace Bombing | G 11 |
| Al-Jumayyil, Sham'un Discuss Situation | G 12 |
| Nationalist Forces Statement Supports Junblatt [VOP] | G 13 |
| Sarkis Sends Condolences to Saudi King Fahd | G 13 |

SYRIA

| | |
|---|---|
| 500 Iranian Troops Arrive in Damascus 12 June [AFP] | H 1 |
| General Talas Inspects Forces in Lebanon | H 1 |
| Talas Receives USSR Defense Deputy Commander | H 1 |
| Al-Asad Receives Message From Brezhnev 12 June | H 1 |
| Al-Asad Sends Condolences to King Fahd | H 1 |
| Delegation Returns | H 2 |
| Al-Asad Receives Libyan's at-Turayk: 10 June | H 2 |
| Government Supports Libya's Call for Arab Summit | H 2 |
| Algerian Delegation Arrives in Damascus 11 June | H 2 |
| Talks Begin | H 3 |
| Meets With Al-Asad | H 3 |
| Meets With Khaddam | H 4 |
| Departs 13 June | H 4 |
| Iraqi, Saudi CP's Cable Support to Al-Asad | H 4 |

ISRAEL

| | |
|---|---|
| Sharon Tells Press of Operations, Cease-Fire | I 1 |
| Remarks in English | I 4 |
| Sources Say Road Paved for Haig Mideast Visit | I 6 |
| Senior Official Gives Details on Operation | I 6 |
| Eytan Assesses Syrian Army, Other Related Issues | I 7 |
| Rabin, Ben-Elisar Interviewed on Cease-Fire | I 10 |
| Armed Elements in S. Lebanon Urged To Surrender | I 13 |
| Political Factions View Cease-Fire, Aftermath | I 13 |
| Shamir on Cease-Fire, Contacts With U.S. | I 14 |
| Adhering to Original Aims | I 16 |
| Cease-Fire Against Terrorists Declared 12 June | I 17 |
| Shamir Comments | I 17 |
| Ben-Elisar on Minimum in Lebanon Negotiations | I 19 |
| Arens Comments on U.S. Policy Toward Operation | I 21 |
| Alignment Supports Cease-Fire Decision | I 22 |
| Communique Issued on 13 June Cabinet Session | I 23 |
| Outline for Negotiations Set | I 23 |
| Habib Meets With Ministerial Team on Lebanon | I 24 |
| Practical Negotiations Await Begin's Return | I 25 |
| Begin Opposes Separation of IDF, Syrian Forces | I 25 |
| Sharon Briefs Knesset Committee on Lebanon | I 25 |
| U.S. Pushing for Halt to Beirut Bombing | I 26 |
| Sharon Visits Beirut, Meets B'abda Christians | I 26 |
| Egyptian Ambassador Meets Shamir on Lebanon | I 27 |
| Shamir Speaks to Press Before Leaving for France | I 27 |
| News Conference Continues | I 28 |
| Eytan Interviewed on IDF Operation Successes | I 29 |
| Begin Says IDF Will Not Take Beirut, Palace | I 32 |
| Begin Visits IDF Wounded, Comments on Cease-Fire | I 33 |
| Defense Minister Sharon Issues Order of Day | I 34 |
| Chief of Staff Issues Order of Day 14 June | I 34 |

Peres on Aftermath of Lebanon Operation I 35
IDF Stops Giving Daily Casualty Figures I 36
[MA'ARIV 14 Jun]
Cabinet Imposes 'Peace for Galilee' Taxes I 35
Command in S. Lebanon To Be Given to Haddah I 36
Egypt Postpones Visit by Israeli Delegations I 36

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

APS Reviews Algerian Diplomatic Moves on Lebanon Q 1
Ibrahimi Talks With Gromyko in New York Q 1
Saudi Foreign Minister Ends Brief Visit Q 1

LIBYA

People's Committee Calls for 'All-Out War' Q 2
Lebanon, Syria Agree to Urgent Arab Summit Q 2
Arab Ambassadors Briefed on Summit Proposal Q 2
12 June Meeting Q 3
Jallud Asks USSR Envoy for Arms for Syria Q 3
Jallud Begins Official Visit to Iran 12 June Q 3
[cross-reference]
People's Congress Rejects Cease-Fire in Lebanon Q 3
11 June Gulf of Sidra Maneuvers Described Q 4
Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Condolences on Saudi King Q 4

SUDAN

Iranian Diplomatic Mission Asked To Leave Q 4
Numayri Dismisses Southern Region Officials Q 5

TUNISIA

Officials Depart for Riyadh 13 June Q 5

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Habre Asks OAU Not To Withdraw Peacekeeping Force [AFP] S 1
Zairian Commander Comments [AFP] S 1
Fighting in South Ends; Kamougue in Control [AFP] S 2
Kamougue Speaks on 'Collaborating With Habre' [AFP] S 3
AFP Correspondent Describes Life in Ndjamena S 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

MPLA-Labor Party Condemns Israeli 'Aggression' U 1

MAURITIUS

Leftist Alliance Wins All 60 Parliamentary Seats [AFP] U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Former Freedom Fighters Ask Defense Role U 2

NAMIBIA

Mudge Threatens 'Flat Out' Support for Savimbi [AFP] U 2

ZIMBABWE

'Intensive Military Activity' in Matabeleland [Johannesburg] U 3

ARAB FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING POSTPONED

JN120945 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0940 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Tunisia, 12 Jun (INA) -- It was officially announced here today that the Arab foreign ministers' emergency meeting has been postponed until further notice upon a request from Lebanon and the PLO.

In a memorandum to Arab countries, the Arab League General Secretariat said the postponement will give Arab governments a chance to hold further consultations.

FATAH'S SALAH KHALAF ON CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT

JN130825 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0802 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Palestinian leader Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] expressed the conviction that the cease-fire would not last long due to Israel's usual deception and disrespect of agreements it concludes. The Palestinian leader said the PLO had accepted the cease-fire at the request of the Lebanese Government which is subjected to pressures by certain big powers.

Salah Khalaf expressed the conviction Israel will beef up its positions south of Beirut in order to liquidate the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese progressive forces. He added: Only over our dead bodies will the Israelis be able to enter Beirut.

'ARAFAT SENDS 'IMPORTANT LETTER' TO SOVIETS

NC120815 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0747 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Political contacts and meetings have continued on the highest levels to discuss the current situation in Lebanon.

Brother Comander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met last night with Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. The meeting was attended by Tourism Minister Marwan Hamadah and on the Palestinian side by Fatah Central Committee Member Brother Hani al-Hasan and Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman.

During the meeting a study was made of the latest developments of the political and military positions in light of the continuing Zionist aggression. Agreement was reached between Brother Abu 'Ammar and Prime Minister al-Wazzan to continue the meetings and coordination to confront the continuing Zionist aggression.

The commander in chief last night also received the Soviet ambassador to Lebanon, Comrade Aleksandr Solidatov and handed him an important letter for the Soviet leadership, including the Palestinian Revolution's evaluation, pride and appreciation for the firm Soviet stand against the Zionist aggression on Lebanon.

PLO ASKS JORDAN OFFICE NOT TO SEND VOLUNTEERS

NC121150 Paris AFP in English 1118 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Amman, 12 Jun (AFP) -- The Palestinian Central Command has asked the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Jordan to stop sending "volunteers" to Lebanon because enough are there already, a reliable Palestinian source said today.

The Jordanian news agency earlier reported that several dozen volunteers from Jordan had been stoppeo yesterday by Syrian authorities from crossing Syrian territory. The Palestinian sources confirmed the rpeort saying Syria had acted "in agreement with the PLO".

The PLO has meanwhile notified its representatives in Amman about food a medical supplies required for Palestinian forces in Lebanon. According to reports, Jordan sent a team of 35 doctors and nurses into Lebanon last Thursday.

## GULF AFFAIRS

### GCC STATEMENT URGES IRAN TO OBSERVE CEASE-FIRE

LD111802 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1720 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Riyadh, 11 Jun (SPA) -- The GCC has welcomed the statement issued by the political leadership in Iraq expressing Iraq's readiness to halt the fighting with Iran and withdraw its forces from Iranian territories to the international border, in response to the Islamic Good Offices Committee appeal.

In a statement issued today, the council expresses hope that the Islamic Republic of Iran will similarly respond to the appeal in order to stop the bloodshed, open a new page in relations between the two Islamic neighbors and direct their effective forces against the common enemy, who has embarked on a savage invasion of another part of our homeland intending to put an end to the Palestinian Resistance and subjugate the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

The statement says the Zionist enemy, which has pushed its huge forces to crush south Lebanon and proceed north, has begun to threaten the Syrian Arab Republic and has engaged it in ferocious battles, is enabled to do this by exploiting Arab and Islamic differences and the region's disturbances. The statement pointed out that the achievement of a just peace between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Iraqi Republic will effectively contribute to the consolidation of the Arab and Islamic force against the Zionist invasion and will save both countries' resources for an effective development that will bring prosperity to their peoples and stability to the region.

The council expresses hope there will be a positi[illegible]sponse to this appeal, which would have a great effect on the Arab and Islamic (?acti[illegible] and would have a positive impact on the stances of the Arab and Islamic nation in the international community.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### REPORTAGE ON KING KHALID'S 13 JUNE DEATH

#### Royal Court Announcement

GF131005 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0940 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Statement issued by the royal court]

[Text] With much sorrow and grief, and in the name of his majesty the crown prince and the rest of the family and on behalf of the nation, the royal court announces the death of his majesty the king, who passed away following a heart attack. From God we are and to Him we return. May God's mercy and forgiveness be upon his majesty. May what he bequeathes to the nation be its adherence to its straight religion and may this nation be preserved with this religion. We pray to God to grant him for Islam and its nation a plentiful reward.

#### Fahd Proclaimed King

GF131025 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0950 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text of royal court statement issued 13 June]

[Text] Royal family members, led by Prince Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, have pledged allegiance to Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz as king of the country.

After the allegiance ceremony was completed, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz nominated Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz as crown prince. Family members agreed to the nomination and pledged allegiance to his highness.

It has been decided that citizens can pledge allegiance to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz at the government palace in Riyadh tomorrow, Monday, God willing

## Fahd Addresses Nation

LD131816 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1746 GMT 13 Jun 82

[13 June address to the nation by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz -- live or recorded]

[Text] Praise be to God, the everlasting; prayers and peace unto his prophet, who did not leave this world until he completed his message.

At this difficult moment when we say farewell to our departing King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, after having been chosen by God to be by his side, and leaving the hearts of this nation full of sorrow and pain, I address every individual of the faithful Saudi people and offer my condolences on the death of the dear deceased.

King Khalid -- may God have mercy on his soul -- was a father and a brother to us all; he gave us love and loyalty; he devoted himself to our service and our affairs. He gave a great deal to Arabs and Muslims, and sought only to serve God and His religion and to uphold His word.

Our love for the deceased dictates we continue his march and strive to realize his aims and fulfill his plan, holding strongly onto God's book and the tradition of His prophet -- may God's prayers and peace be upon him. We should seek only the well-being of Arabs and Muslims and the realization of prosperity for this honorable homeland.

In view of this tragedy that has hit the hearts of Muslims in general, and this nation in particular, we have but to accept God's decision, and to beseech God to grant the deceased His mercy and let him live in His Heaven. We should say only that which God has ordered us to say when a tragedy befalls us: God is our resort. Peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

## Syria's Al-Kasm Arrives

LD131924 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1913 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Riyadh, 13 Jun (SPA) -- Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, accompanied by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived in Riyadh tonight to express condolences to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on the death of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. They were received at the airport by the deputy commander of the National Guard, His Royal Highness Prince Badr ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

## Husayn, Zayid Arrive

JN131420 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1412 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Riyadh, 13 Jun (MENA) -- Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan arrived in Riyadh this afternoon to offer condolences on the death of King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

## PDRY Sends Condolences

EA131520 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, YSP Central Committee secretary general, Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and Council of Ministers chairman, has sent a message of condolences to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia and His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdullah ibn al-'Aziz.

The message says: We heard with great sadness of the death of your brother, His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. I convey our fraternal condolences to you and to the fraternal people of Saudi Arabia and wish you patience and solace. May the deceased receive God's forgiveness and pleasure. From God we come and to God we return.

## 'Arafat Condolences Letter

NC131729 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1620 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Letter of condolences dated 13 June 1982 to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat -- read by announcer]

[Text] "O soul, in rest and satisfaction! Come back thou to thy lord, well pleased, and well-pleasing unto Him! Enter thou, then, among my devotees! Yea, enter thou my Heaven!" [Koranic verse]

With a sad heart hung with pain and suffering and the burdensomeness of your losses at this critical time, I condole you, the Saudi family, the lofty-minded people of Saudi Arabia, and the Arab nation for the loss of an Arab-Muslim man who fell martyr in the battle of Palestine while you were following with him, with all your efforts and capabilities, the violence and fierceness of the Zionist aggression against the territories of fraternal Lebanon, namely, the late King Khalid.

He and you, Your Majesty the King, with him fought with us this battle minute by minute, hour by hour and day by day. During these difficult confrontations and great suffering, the pain was great in the heart of this Arab believer. Thus, he fell in the battle as a Palestinian hero and martyr, an Arab hero and martyr, a hero believer in the continuation of the holy struggle and the liberation of holy Jerusalem and the blessed holy mosque.

Your Majesty the King, on behalf of our Palestinian people fighting a holy war and now stationed on the combat lines, I console you personally for the death of your brother. You both have been struggling soldiers in defense of Palestine, Arabism and Islam.

I am convinced the Arab and Islamic ideals, principles and values the banner of which was carried by King Khalid, and by King Faysal before him, will find in you, Your Majesty the King, the capable leader to push the march forward.

With God's help, we [will continue] until we have liberated Palestine and blessed Jerusalem. May God protect you and show you the path of righteousness. We come from God and unto Him we return.

[Signed] Your brother, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution

EGYPT'S MUBARAK MEETS WITH KING FAHD 14 JUNE

JN141122 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1100 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Riyadh, 14 Jun (MENA) -- King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak held a bilateral meeting at noon today. During the meeting that lasted 75 minutes, the two sides exchanged cordial words.

Earlier today, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak offered condolences on the death of King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to King Fahd and members of the royal family.

After the meeting, President Mubarak left for the conference palace. He was seen off from the royal palace by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Crown Prince 'Abdallah, royal family members and ministers.

KING FAHD APPOINTS DEPUTY PRIME MINISTERS

GF131714 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1655 GMT 13 Jun 82

["Text" of Royal Decree No A355 issued on 13 June 1982]

[Text] With the help of Almighty God, we, Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, king of Saudi Arabia, after taking cognizance of Articles 8 and 11 of the Statute for the Council of Ministers issued by Royal Decree No 38 on 22 Shawwal 1377 Hegira, and in accordance with the needs of public interest, have decreed the following:

1. All present members of the Council of Ministers will continue in their posts under our chairmanship.

2. Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and commander of the National Guard, is appointed deputy prime minister.

3. Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, is appointed second deputy prime minister.

4. The prime minister shall implement this order.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM TOUR 12 JUNE

LD130928 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0900 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Jidda 13 Jun (SPA) -- His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs, returned to Jidda last night at the end of his tour to Paris, London and Algiers. The tour was part of King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz's intensive international moves to end the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and ensure Israeli withdrawal from Lebanses territories.

CROWN PRINCE FAHD CONDEMNS ISRAELI ACTIONS

LD112040 Riyadh SPA in English 1946 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Riyadh, 11 Jun (SPA) -- Saudi Crown Prince Fahd addressing newspapermen here tonight expressed the hope that the Lebanese and Palestinians would emerge victorious and succeed in overcoming the present "ordeal."

He said Saudi Arabia was following up the situation closely and was aware of the "danger of the dimensions of this Zionist invasion of south Lebanon and these attacks unjustly destroying everything."

The crown prince paid tribute the "steadfastness and courage demonstrated by the Palestinian brothers in repulsing the Zionist invasion."

He said Saudi Arabia had done its utmost to help stop the bloodshed the "back those heroes who sacrified their lives for the defence of their homeland and the honour of the Arab and Islamic nation."

The deputy premier called for "supporting these brothers" and affirmed that the kingdom would continue to be active at all international forums to "expose Zionist designs aimed at liquidating the Palestinian people...."

KHALID LETTER TO 'ARAFAT AFFIRMS SUPPORT

NC121844 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1622 GMT 12 Jun 82

[King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz letter to PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat, identified as Abu 'Ammar, received 12 June]

[Text] Brother struggler Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]: We have received your letter of 11 June 1982 and from it learned that the Zionist enemy has not adhered to the cease-fire in Beirut and surrounding areas, whether on land, sea or air. As you know, we have not and will not hesitate to expend all efforts we can to support you. We have followed all courses and means to strengthn you and clarify your issue. We are continuing our intensive efforts to attain support for you and strengthen you and your stand, imploring God for help and righteousness, and hoping He will be on our side and will victory and dignity to our nation.

## UAE

GOVERNMENT TAKES STEPS TO AID PALESTINIANS

GF111115 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 11 Jun 82 p 1

[Excerpts] People in their thousands flocked to the PLO offices volunteering to go to the front, blood banks were flooded by donors and voluntary contributions in cash and kind were pouring into the various collection centres set up around the country, as the country geared to delp the valiant Palestinian and Lebanese people fighting the Zionist aggressor in Lebanon.

The UAE was probably the first Gulf country to rush doctors, nurses and medicines to the war-ravaged Lebanon, and two batches of volunteers have already been flown there.

The president, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, who on Wednesday assured PLO leader Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas] of the UAE's unstinted support, yesterday ordered the concerned authorities to take all the necessary measures to transfer volunteers to the battlefield in the shortest possible time to support the "true jihad."

Shaykh Zayid ordered all the concerned government departments to preserve the rights of the volunteers and consider them as being on duty until they came back to the country.

The president also issued directives to increase the medical aid extended to the wounded within the framework of the country's unlimited support to the Arab forces fighting the Zionist invaders in Lebanon.

For the 4th day yesterday PLO offices in the country registered large numbers of the Arab and Muslim volunteers ready to go to Lebanon.

The volunteers included young Arabs from all walks of life, including doctors, engineers, students, journalists, workers and others who had enlisted 2 days ago.

2,000 ILLEGAL ALIENS ARRESTED IN ABU DHABI

GF101202 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 10-11 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] Around 2,000 aliens of different nationalities have been arrested in a three-day purge in Abu Dhabi this week. The raid was against violators of immigration and labour laws.

With the help of the Ministry of the Interior around 20 inspectors from the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs made surprise checks on identity and immigration documents.

The violators are being held in prison. Each will be questioned before they are sent to the courts and inspectors will continue the raids.

PDRY

LEADERS RECEIVE SOVIET MESSAGE ON MIDDLE EAST

LD131546 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, YSP Central Committee secretary general and Supreme People's Council Presidium and Council of Ministers chairman, has received a message from Soviet leaders on developments in the Middle East and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The message was handed to the brother secretary general when he received Comrade (Silasina Gokokh), Soviet ambassador in Aden, at his office today.

In their message the Soviet leaders stressed their decisive condemnation of the Zionist aggression against Lebanese territory and the solidarity of the Soviet people with Syria, the Palestine Resistance movement and the Lebanese forces. The message also mentioned other issues relating to the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and the strengthening of Soviet-Arab friendship, as well as bilateral relations.

The meeting was attended by Brother 'Ali As'ad Muthanna, YSP Central Committee member, Central Committee secretary and director of the secretary general's office.

YAR

FIRST VOLUNTEER GROUP LEAVES FOR LEBANON 13 JUNE

GF140625 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] The vanguard of the first group of Yemeni brothers volunteering to join the joint Lebanese- [words indistinct] left for Lebanon today. The chief of staff, who saw the vanguard off, has affirmed that our volunteer heroes will set the most magnificent examples of sacrifice and immolation in the battlefield, as have their comrades, proving to the world that our proud Yemeni people do not hesitate to offer the most precious sacrifice for the sake of upholding righteousness and deterring any aggressor.

PRESIDENT MUBARAK LEAVES FOR SAUDI ARABIA 14 JUNE

JN140655 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0645 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Cairo, 14 Jun (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak left Cairo for Riyadh at 0815 today at the head of an official delegation to offer condolences on behalf of the Egyptian people and government on the death of King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia.

Delegation to Riyadh Named

NC132254 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2238 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jun (MENA) -- AL-AHRAM reports in tomorrow's edition that it is expected that the delegation accompanying President Husni Mubarak on his trip to Saudi Arabia will include Deputy Prime Minister for Production and Minister of Petroleum Eng Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal, Minister of Defense and War Production Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah and Minister of State for Education and Scientific Research Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi.

AL-AHRAM reports that President Mubarak will return to Cairo on the same day after extending his condolences on the death of King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

PRESIDENCY STATEMENT ON DEATH OF KING KHALID

JN131214 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1205 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Cairo, 13 Jun (MENA) -- The following is the text of the presidency's statement on the death of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received with great pain and sorrow the news of the death of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, who devoted his life to serving his country and people.

The Arab Republic of Egypt has lost a dear, noble brother who sided with us and backed us in our march for achieving all our national and pan-Arab aspirations. The people of the Arab Republic of Egypt implore God Almighty to protect the noble deceased with His mercy and to grant him the abode of the righteous and martyrs.

President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has decided to leave for Saudi Arabia to offer condolences and share in the kingdom's mourning.

Egypt has declared a 14-day mourning period to share the Saudi people's sorrow.

MUBARAK SENDS CONDOLENCES TO SAUDI KING FAHD

JN131205 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1125 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jun (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent the following cable of condolences to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on the death of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz:

His Majesty Brother Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:

I received with great pain and sorrow the news of the death of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz after a life fully devoted to serving his homeland and people. He was a symbol of Arab-Islamic solidarity and a leading pioneer who devoted himself to making this solidarity a reality.

The Arab and Islamic nation has lost a prominent leader who had clear vision at a time when this nation is in dire need of his wisdom and sound judgment.

While expressing in my name and on behalf of the Egyptian people our sincerest condolences over the death of his great leader, I implore God Almighty to protect him, with His grace and grant him the abode of the righteous and martyrs. May God Almighty grant you, your noble family and fraternal people patience. To Him we belong and to Him we return.

"To the righteous soul will be said: O thou soul, in complete rest and satisfaction. Come back thou to the Lord, well pleased thyself and well-pleasing unto Him. Enter thou, then among My devotees. Yea, enter thou My Heaven. [Korenic verse]

MUHYI AD-DIN SENDS CONDOLENCES TO KING FAHD

JN132107 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2054 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jun (MENA) -- Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din has sent the following cable of condolences to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia:

The Council of Ministers and I have received with extreme sorrow the news of the sad demise of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. On behalf of the Council of Ministers and in my own name, I send to Your Majesty my sincerest condolences on this loss to the Arab nation. May God have mercy on his soul andmay paradise be his final abode. We pray God to grant you success for the good of the Arab nation.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE MOURNS KING KHALID

JN131713 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1606 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jun (MENA) -- The Arab Affairs Committee at the People's Assembly has issued a statement expressing deep sorrow over the death of Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The following is the text of the statement:

The Arab Affairs Committee at the People's Assembly expresses its great pain and sorrow over the death of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia, who devoted his life to serving his people and his nation's causes. With his death the Arab nation loses one of its most sincere leaders.

The committee shares with the fraternal Saudi people their pain and sorrow over this mournful event and beseeches Almighty God to bequeath him his grace and forgiveness and enable the Saudi people under the leadership of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to continue the mission toward attaining the Arab nation's glory, might and dignity.

The Consultative Council's members received with sorrow the news of the death of King Khalid during their session today. Sa'id Nawfal, chairman of the Arab and Foreign Affairs Committee at the People's Assembly [as received], expressed this sorrow in a statement immediately after the news of his death. He said: With the death of King Khalid the Arab nation lost a wise man, a great leader and an experienced politician whose bravery has been proven in all hisstands and his care for the interests of the Arab nation and the Islamic world.

MUBARAK DISCUSSES LEBANON WITH ASSEMBLY, NDP

JN121317 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met this morning with members of the Foreign Relations, Arab Affairs, National Security and Defense Affiars Committees in the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council and with the members of the Parliamentary Committee and the Political Bureau of the National Democratic Party [NDP] in order to discuss the situation and developments related to the Israeli aggression on Lebanon.

The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din; Dr Mustafa Khalil, NDP deputy leader for Foreign Affairs; the speakers of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council; the deputy prime ministers and ministers; and the heads of the NDP parliamentary blocs in the governorates.

At the end of the meeting, which lasted 2 and 1/2 hours, Muhammad Safwat ash-Sharif, minister of state for information, stated that the discussions dealt with developments in the fighting in Lebanon and the military status of these forces -- whether they are the deterrent or resistance forces. He added the president reviewed the Egyptian moves which began immediately. He said Egypt was the first state aware of the dimensions of this Israeli invasion by condemning it in the president's statement and by undertaking a large-scale diplomatic move through the exchange of messages between President Mubarak and the heads of influential states in an attempt to stop the bloodshed and aggression against the defenseless Palestinian people.

Ash-Sharif added the president stressed Egypt's clear stand on expediting security measures so the Israeli withdrawal can be achieved as soon as possible out of the desire to maintain Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity.

'ALI ARRIVES IN LONDON EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON

JN111508 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1455 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] London, 11 Jun (MENA) -- Karmal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived here from Geneva today on a 1-day visit to Britain before going to the United States.

The Egyptian foreign minister will meet later today with his British counterpart to discuss recent developments in the Middle East following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Meets British Counterpart Pym

JN111826 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1750 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] London, 11 Jun (MENA) -- Egypt and Great Britain have called for an immediate cease-fire in Lebanon and for unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory as soon as possible.

Following his meeting today with Francis Pym, British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said the two sides' views are identical and they agree that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon creates a difficult situation in the Middle East and puts more barriers in front of the peace process Egypt achieved in 1979.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali urged the international community and the United States, as well as all peace-loving powers, to shoulder their responsibilities to bring about peace and stability to the region and to prevent more bloodshed.

'Ali said his talks with Pym focused mainly on the situation in the Middle East following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, stressing that Great Britain shares our anger over the Israeli invasion which contradicts the UN resolutions, constitutes an attempt to sieze others' land and to impose certain views by force.

Replying to a question on Camp David and the Palestinian problem, 'Ali said: We are trying to attain a peaceful settlement for the Palestinian issue because it is impossible to settle the Middle East problem without first settling the Palestinian issue. Camp David is a practical step on the path of achieving the comprehensive settlement. He added that Egypt's objective is to lift the pressure and the suffering from the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza Strip and to attain complete self-rule.

Replying to another question, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said during his meeting with Pym today he did not bring up the issue of holding an urgent Arab summit conference on Lebanon. He described his meeting with Pym as good and friendly.

Departs for Washington

JN121211 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1145 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Excerpt] London, 12 Jun (MENA) -- Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left London for Washington this afternoon at the end of a brief visit to Britain that lasted less than 24 hours. During his visit, Kamal Hasan 'Ali met with Francis Pym, British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs.

During his visit to Washington, Kamal Hasan 'Ali will convey to U.S. President Ronald Reagan a message from Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on the situation in the Middle East and bilateral relations. During his 5-day visit to Washington, the deputy prime minister is scheduled to meet with some U.S. administration officials and Congress leaders.

Contacts Mubarak

JN122020 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1955 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, 12 Jun (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak held a telephone conversation today with Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The conversation dealt with the Middle East situation, recent developments and the efforts exerted by 'Ali and U.S. officials and which led to the cease-fire in Lebanon. The MENA correspondent has learned the conversation centered on Egypt's interest in the adherence to the provisions of the cease-fire by all parties concerned and in the efforts to settle the Middle East problems through contacts to be held by 'Ali during the next few days of his visit to Washington.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL CONDEMNS ISRAELI INVASION

JN121607 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1410 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 12 Jun (MENA) -- At a meeting held today under the chairmanship of Deputy Speaker Shafiq Balba', the Consultative Council approved the statement issued by the council's Arab and Foreign Affairs and National Security Committee, condemning the blatant Israeli aggression against Lebanon. The statement calls on all peace-loving states to demand a halt to Israel's brutal aggression against Lebanon. It also calls on the UN Security Council to take a decisive stand to end the aggression and demand an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory.

AL-AHRAM VIEWS RESISTANCE TO ISRAELI INVASION

JN131120 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0520 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Press review]

[Text] In his column in AL-AHRAM, Ahmad Bahjat writes: By invading Lebanon, Israel thought that it was going on a land, sea and air picnic.

Its calculations were based on the belief that Syria would keep its eyes closed to the invasion. Hence, Israel would single out the PLO, liquidate it and then wash its hands of it forever. In view of this, all Israeli army communiques mentioning the Syrian Army stressed the fact that Israel did not enter Lebanon to clash with the Syrians. Instead, they came to punish the saboteurs and bad boys -- the members of the terrorist organization.

The United States gave Israel the green light, voted against the cease-fire and kept silent until the Israeli army had concluded its task in Lebanon. Initially Israel threw 20,000 soldiers into Lebanon. It was surprised when the Palestinian Resistance fought heroically and courageously. It had to increase its forces, which have reached as many as 160,000 soldiers.

Although a whole week passed after its invasion, Israel was not able to occupy Beirut or to land at its airport. The Palestinian fighters foiled seven landing attempts in Beirut. Two Israeli army generals were also killed. When Israel realized the extent of Palestinian Resistance's struggle, it resorted to another method. Beirut these days rests neither by night nor by day. Israeli planes have been bombing Beirut. Israel has dropped more bombs on Beirut in one week than the war criminal Hitler dropped on London in a week.

Bahjat concludes by saying that thousands of children, women, elderly and youths fell in this massacre of Lebanon. He also draws attention to the fact that the Syrian Army was completely neutralized when it accepted the cease-fire agreement with Israel. Thus the battlefield was empty except for those men and heroes of the PLO, who are today fighting for either martyrdom or victory.

## CAIRO NEWSPAPERS DISCUSS ISRAELI INCURSION

NC122302 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 12 Jun (MENA) -- In their commentaries to be published in Sunday's editions, Egyptian newspapers continue to discuss the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the contradictions that appeared after the invasion.

AL-AHRAM says the Israeli invasion of Lebanon has revealed strange dealings and stands. For one example, Syria was silent about confronting the Israeli invasion until the Israeli forces reached the outskirts of the Lebanese capital, threatening the Beirut-Damascus international highway. The paper notes that if Syrian forces had intervened from the start of the Israeli invasion, as U.S. papers reported, it would have prevented Israeli forces from penetrating southern Lebanon, where Syrian forces are stationed in Al-'Ayshiyah.

The paper points out that one of the strange stances that appeared after the Israeli invasion was Iraq's approval -- while at war with Iran -- of Iranian forces passing through its territory to assist Syria, although importing Islamic revolutionary forces represents an ideological danger to the Syrian regime, which is waging a war against the Muslim Brotherhood.

AL-JUMHURIYAH stresses that the unity of Arab ranks will prevent Israel from achieving its concealed and declared goals from its operations in Lebanon, namely, the destruction of the Palestinian Resistance and changing the area's map.

Under the headline "Israel Lost the Situation," AL-AKHBAR says this flagrant attack on Lebanon showed Israel that the Palestinian people exist and that they are worthy of their homeland and soil and that it is not easy to move them from where they are. The paper says the Palestinians have shown by their courageous resistance that they are a people proud of their land, homeland and existence. It was enough humiliation for the Israelis that they lost a senior commander and a senior officer, in addition to hundreds of men killed or wounded, while the Palestinian and Lebanese losses were innocent people.

SADDAM HUSYAN RETURNS FROM SAUDI ARABIA 13 JUNE

JN131942 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 13 Jun (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn returned to Baghdad this evening after a brief visit to Saudi Arabia after offering condolences on the death of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. He left Riyadh this evening and was seen off at Riyadh airport by National Guard Deputy Commander Prince Badr ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and senior Saudi officials.

President Saddam Husayn had left Baghdad for Saudi Arabia this afternoon. He was accompanied by Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, Revolution Command Council secretary and acting chief of the president's office.

Cables Condolences on Khalid

GF131240 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text of Saddam Husayn cable to Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on 13 June]

[Text] His Majesty Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Riyadh. With much sorrow and grief, we have heard of the death of Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of the fraternal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. In the name of Iraq and in my name, I express to you, to Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and to the people of the fraternal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia my sympathy and condolences together with deepest feelings of sorrow and grief. May God's mercy and forgiveness be upon him. May God grant you patience and consolation. From God we are and to him we return.

[Signed] Your brother, Saddam Husayn

7-Day Mourning Declared

JN131123 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1110 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jun (INA) -- Iraq has declared 7-days mourning on the death of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Flags will fly at half-mast.

Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, acting director of the presidential office, released a statement in which he said Iraq has received with extreme sorrow the report on the death of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The statement pointed out that the mourning period will begin 13 June.

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR JOINT ARAB ACTION

JN131452 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1305 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jun (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn has called on the Arabs to create a common background capable of joint action on common grounds. His excellency urged the Arabs to avoid allowing their private interests to conflict with the common course on which they should meet to preserve a united Arab picture.

During a meeting with editors in chief and press representatives from Gulf states this afternoon, President Saddam Husayn said: We want every Arab to work for his national cause as much as the foreigner does for his. He pointed out that it is a great accomplishment when a Saudi, Iraqi, Omani and Kuwaiti thinks in the same way.

President Saddam Husayn stressed that our morale becomes better, our fortitude stronger and our patience greater whenever the difficulties facing us become harder. We believe absolutely that our enemies will only reap disappointment. His excellency emphasized that the Iraqis possess strong will linked with total awareness. He pointed out that the bitterness of the Iraqis only applies to some of the Arabs and that the true and principled pan-Arab stands of the Iraqis remains linked to the belief that Iraq is an asset to the Arab nation and that the Arab nation is an asset to Iraq.

IRAN ACCESS ROUTE THROUGH IRAQ APPROVED

JN111922 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1845 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jun (INA) -- Iraq has officially announced its approval of the transit of Iranian forces of any size or kind whatsoever through its territory on their way to Syria and Lebanon.

In a statement to INA tonight, an official Iraqi spokesman stressed that the transit of any foreign forces through the territory of any state requires the establishment of a state of peace between the two concerned states. The spokesman said Iraq is ready to discuss arrangements pertaining to the passage of the Iranian forces through its territory with the Iranian officials as soon as Iran declares its approval of the cease-fire. The text of the statement:

An official spokesman has stated: Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian parliament, today said Iran wants to send military forces via Iraqi territory to Syria and Lebanon. Iraq announces its agreement to the transit of Iranian forces through its territory to Syria and Lebanon regardless of the size and kind of these forces. However, the transit of foreign forces through the territory of any state requires the establishment of a state of peace between the two concerned states.

Iraq announced at dawn on 10 June that it is ready to cease fire, withdraw from the Iranian territories and reach a peaceful settlement to the conflict with Iran. The Iranian Government is invited to clearly and frankly reply to the Revolution Command Council statement.

The spokesman stessed that Iraq is ready to discuss the arrangements to be made for the transit of the Iranian forces through its territory with the Iranian officials as soon as Iran agrees to cease fire.

The spokesman said that throughout the last 2 years Iran has been using an airlift between it and Syria to transport weapons, equipment and persons. It could have used this method to send its troops to Syria if it really wanted. Nevertheless, Iraq affirms that it agrees to give the Iranian forces an access route through its territory in accordance with the bases defined in this statement.

SPOKESMAN DENIES STRAFING ABADAN 11 JUNE

JN120729 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] A military spokesman has made the following statement:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Iranian military communique No 941 issued 11 June stated that the city of Abadan was strafed by Iraqi forces yesterday. It also stated that Iranian antiaircraft defenses intercepted the Iraqi aircraft in southern Iran.

The spokesman strongly denied the Iranian claims and stressed that the Iraqi ground and air forces abided by the Revolution Command Council [RCC] statement, which was issued at dawn on 10 June, and did not shell Abadan. Moreover, our aircraft have not carried out any sorties or air activities within Iranian airspace since the issuance of the RCC statement.

The spokesman announced that the Iranian forces shelled the city of Basra with heavy artillery this morning. Yesterday, the Iranian forces shelled the village of Panjwin with heavy artillery, causing some losses and damage.

12 June 1982

MILITARY SOURCE: CEASE-FIRE STILL OBSERVED

JN122025 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1915 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Jun (INA) -- A military source asserted tonight that Iraqi planes carried out no activity during the past 24 hours or during the past 2 days in compliance with the Iraqi Revolution Command Council's statement of 10 June.

The Iraqi military source said allegations by the Iranian regime in this regard are baseless and that the Iraqi forces all along the front have not exchanged fire since the issuance of the Revolution Command Council's statement except to return Iranian fire and prevent it from attacking our forces in the operational sectors.

The Armed Forces General Command's communique No 740 issued here tonight indicated that the Iranian enemy this morning shelled the vital and civilian installations in Basara, using heavy artillery.

GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 11-13 JUNE

Communique No 739

JN111645 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Communique No 739 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 11 June]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

For the 2d consecutive day, our armed forces in all sectors abided by the spirit of the statement issued by the Revolution Command Council at dawn on 10 June 1982 and did not open fire or conduct any military activities. However, our units today came under hostile enemy fire. In some areas, the enemy forces tried to approach our forward units. Our units were forced to fire back, killing 37 and destroying 1 vehicle. Four men of our armed forces were martyred as a result of the enemy shelling. This morning, the enemy shelled the village of Panjwin with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 June 1982

Communique No 740

JN121632 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Communique No 740 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 June]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

For the 3d day in a row, our valiant armed forces continue to abide by the Revolution Command Council's statement of 10 June 1982. Our forces have not opened fire nor have they carried out any military activities. However, our formations this morning came under artillery shelling by the enemy, forcing them to return and to silence the sources of fire. The enemy today shelled civilian and vital installations in Basra with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 June 1982

Communique No 741

JN131620 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Communique No 741 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 13 June]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

For the 4th consecutive day our valiant armed forces abided by the spirit of the statement issued by the Revolution Command Council on 10 June 1982 and did not open fire or carry out any ground, air or sea military activities. However, our units today came under hostile artillery shelling and were forced to return fire, killing seven enemy troops, wounding others and destroying one hardware stockpile.

Our civilian installations and quarters in Basrah were shelled with heavy artillery this morning, causing some losses and damage. As a result of the enemy shelling, our sacrifices were three martyrs and two vehicles.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 June 1982

INFILTRATORS ATTACK BORDERPOST, FLEE INTO SYRIA

JN131610 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jun (INA) -- An official spokesman at the Interior Ministry stated:

At 2230 on 8 June saboteurs and infiltrators opened fire on (Bi'r Jari) borderpost, which belongs to the northern subdistrict of the Sinjar District in the Nineveh Governorate.

Our forces returned fire and the saboteurs and infiltrators fled into Syrian territory.

SYRIA'S CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT CRITICIZED

JN112220 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] The cease-fire agreement reached between the Syrian regime and the Zionist enemy today has again disclosed the dimensions and dangers of the suspect role being played by Hafiz al-Asad's regime in Lebanon. The PLO has announced that the cease-fire agreement between the Syrian regime and the Zionist enemy does not concern it at all. It added that its forces will continue their resistance to the Zionist invasion of Lebanon.

It is well known that the Syrian regime, whose forces in Lebanon number about 30,000 soldiers, was not able to resist the invading Zionist forces and signed a cease-fire agreement on the 3d day of the battle after receiving Zionist threats to strike at its forces in Lebanon.

It will be noted that the cease-fire agreement gives the invading Zionist forces a good chance to single out and annihilate the Palestinian forces. This agreement also enables the Zionist enemy forces to consecrate their occupation of southern Lebanon and impose their conditions that are primarily aimed at liquidating the Palestinian military presence in Lebanon and eventually at liquidating the Palestinian cause.

ATH-THAWRAH DENIES SADDAM HUSAYN AL-ASAD CONTACT

JN130645 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0630 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jun (INA) -- The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH today denies press reports that telephone contact has taken place between President Saddam Husayn and Hafiz al-Asad. The paper, organ of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, asserts that these reports are baseless in part and parcel and nothing of the sort has taken place.

A UAE paper published a statement attributed to PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi as saying that telephone contact has taken place between President Saddam Husayn and Hafiz al-Asad.

BAGHDAD RIDICULES TEHRAN REPORT ON SADDAM DEATH

JN131947 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Tehran Arabic radio broadcast a news report this afternoon which we will present to our dear compatriots as an example of the vicious Iranian enemy's hallucinations. The text of the news report:

Paris news reports say a rumor is being circulated among the political circles in the French capital, saying that Saddam Husayn was killed in a brief clash in his office. This clash, which took place last Thursday evening, resulted in the killing of no less than 28 from the 2 parties involved. According to this information, Iraq is now being run by the so-called Revolution Council, which is suppressing the report out of political considerations and out of fear of the spread of international disturbances.

We have presented to you the text of the news report broadcast by Tehran radio in the Arabic language.

ROMANIAN TECHNICAL DELEGATION ARRIVES 11 JUNE

JN111711 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jun (INA) -- Ion Nicolae, Romanian first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, arrived here today heading a technical delegation on a visit of several days to Iraq. The Romanian minister told INA that the delegation's visit is within the framework of preparations for Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Iraq in the middle of this month. He also will discuss means of expanding economic and technical cooperation between the two friendly countries.

HUSAYN EXPRESSES CONDOLENCES IN SAUDI ARABIA

JN132125 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn paid a visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia this evening and expressed heartfelt condolences to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on the death of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

His Majesty King Husayn paid tribute to the late king, who had devoted his entire life to serving his people, Arab and Muslim nations and defending their just causes. The late king had great faith in the solidarity and unity of the Arab and Muslim nations.

His majesty wished his brother King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz success in leading his country, following the same path undertaken by the late king, and achieving the Saudi people's aspirations for progress, prosperity and service of the Arab and Muslim nations' objectives.

King Fahd and Crown Prince 'Abdallah thanked His Majesty King Husayn for his genuine fraternal feelings. His majesty was received and seen off at the Riyadh airport by His Highness Prince Badr, deputy commander of the Saudi National Guard.

His majesty was also accompanied by Prime Minister Mudar Badran; Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Court; 'Amir Khammash, minister of court; and Staff Lt Gen ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

MOURNING PERIOD DECLARED; HUSAYN CABLES FAHD

JN131425 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] The Royal Hashemite Court has issued the following statement:

By order of His Majesty King Husayn, the Royal Hashemite Court mourns the death of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia and declares a 14-day mourning period. The Royal Court would like to point out that in King Khalid's sad demise, the Arab and Islamic nations lost a great and wise leader who spent his life in the service of his country, nation and religion with conviction and faith. The Royal Court beseeches God Almighty to have mercy on the soul of the great departed and grant the Saudi royal family and the fraternal Saudi Arab people solace and patience. We are from God and to God we shall return.

His Majesty King Husayn sent the following cable to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abn al-'Aziz:

His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud, king of Saudi Arabia, may God preserve him: I have received with pain and regret the news about the sad demise of His Majesty Brother King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia.

In my name and on behalf of the people and Government of Jordan, I send condolences to Your Majesty, to the Saudi royal family and to the Saudi Arab people, recalling with sincerity and respect his majesty's noble stands for the good of the Arabs and Muslims, and his great traits and genuine Arab characteristics. We beseech Almighty God to have mercy on his soul and grant you solace and patience. May God preserve Your Majesty. We are from God and to God we shall return.

[Signed] Your brother, Husayn ibn Talal

His majesty also sent a cable of good wishes to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of Saudi Arabia, on his accession to the throne of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom:

His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of Saudi Arabia, may God protect him: I am pleased, on the occasion of your accession to the throne of Saudi Arabia, to send Your Majesty my sincerest and heartfelt congratulations and good wishes, coupled with love and respect, recalling your wisdom and sincere work to serve our two countries and the aims of our nation and to preserve our nation's holy places and the rights and dignity of its generations. I pray God to preserve Your Majesty and to grant you success for the good of your fraternal country and in support of Arabism and Islam.

[Signed] Husayn ibn Talal

On another level, the prime minister ordered official mourning for 7 days and ordered flags to fly at half-mast over government buildings, public establishments and Jordanian Embassies abroad for the same period in mourning over the death of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia effective this morning, 13 June 1982.

LEBANESE SITUATION DISCUSSED AT CABINET SESSION

JN121724 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn chaired an extraordinary Cabinet meeting at the Prime Ministry today devoted to discussing the general military and political situation in light of the continuing Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the announcement of a cease-fire by Syria and Israel yesterday.

At the beginning of the meeting, King Husayn reviewed developments in the Lebanese crisis since its beginning and the attempts during that time at canceling the role of the PLO as a main party to the Middle East conflict, such as the Israeli invasion of south Lebanon.

His majesty recalled the circumstances which were created in the region to strike at Arab solidarity and replace it with a state of division and fragmentation to pave the way for the Israeli aggression and enable Israel to deal separately with the PLO, despite the fact that the aggression had been expected for a number of months. There have also been escalating pressures on the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, and obstacles to prevent an Arab solution to the Lebanese crisis.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran gave a comprehensive briefing on reports from the various Jordanian Embassies abroad and the results of the Jordanian Government's contacts with a number of Arab and foreign states on the Israeli aggression and its effects on the various parties concerned in the region, particularly the PLO. In light of all this, the Cabinet held a detailed discussion of the general Arab situation, the present status of the Arab cause and the future of the Lebanese crisis.

Based on this discussion, a comprehensive evaluation of the Palestinian problem was made. The Cabinet was certain that the recent Israeli aggression and the political realities brought about by it constitute a serious attempt to weaken the basis on which the Palestinian cause is resting, namely, that this cause is one of national rights for the Palestinian people, represented by the PLO. The Cabinet observed that those who are concerned with this aim are attempting to create new priorities in the Arab-Israeli dispute that were not agreed on in the Arab summit conferences.

The meeting was attended by Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court.

KING'S CABLE TO SECURITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

JN122058 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn sent the following cable this evening to the heads of the five permanent members of the Security Council:

In the name of human decency, I appeal to you to exert your immediate and maximum effort on behalf of your nations to bring an end to the unprecedented holocaust enacted on Lebanese soil today. The cease-fire observed between the so-called Israeli Defense Forces and Syrian Armed Forces in Lebanon is no great achievement. If the apparent prize exacted by Israel is its continued war of genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. Men, women and children are falling by the thousands while the Israeli war machine continues its systematic destruction of life and property. This is indeed one of the darkest chapters in the history of mankind written by Israel in defiance of the Security Council and its Resolutions 508 and 509.

The blood of thousands of human beings who have fallen in Lebanon and in Beirut will never be forgotten. My message to you is an urgent appeal to ensure, before it is too late, through your strongest possible actions, that more human lives are not wasted, and to disassociate yourselves and your nations for all time to come from any suggestions of tolerance or acquiescence in the Israeli bloodbath created in Lebanon.

I am, Sir, your sincere friend, Husayn I

INA: BREZHNEV RECEIVES HUSAYN'S MESSAGE

JN131335 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jun (INA) -- Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has received an urgent message from His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan dealing with the serious developments in Lebanon. Dr Hani Khasawinah, the Jordanian ambassador to the USSR, delivered the message today when he met with the director of the Middle East Department in the USSR's Foreign Ministry.

Dr Khasawinah told INA that King Husayn's message to President Brezhnev contained an urgent call to the permanent member states in the Security Council to shoulder their responsibilities, immediately and effectively, in halting Israel's war of annihilation against the Palestinian and Lebanese people.

AL-QASIM SPEAKS ON ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION,' ARMS RACE

JN121618 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Excerpt] New York, 12 Jun (PETRA) -- Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim has stated that Israel's threat to Lebanon's security and stability and its aim to fragment Lebanon's unity by carrying out killing and destruction is a consequence of Israel's interpretation of security. This interpretation is illustrated Israel's continued expansion aimed at surrounding itself with buffer zones under the pretext of protecting its security in the occupied Arab territories, where it expanded at the expense of the surrounding Arab countries.

In a speech delivered at the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament the day before yesterday, Al-Qasim said the two superpowers share the greater part of the responsibility for the serious developments in the arms race due to their increasing armaments, the insistence on equating security with the size and sophistication of weapons, and the absence of a political vision that realizes the dangerous dimensions of these developments and the need for a genuine arms reduction to avoid a catastrophe that might pervade the whole world.

SYRIA PREVENTS VOLUNTEERS' PASSAGE TO LEBANON

JN112127 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] The Syrian authorities today prevented all Jordanian volunteers heading for southern Lebanon to back their Palestinian brothers, who are nobly and valiantly confronting the Zionist invasion of Lebanese territory, from entering Syria. The PETRA-JNA correspondent has learned that the buses that left Amman for southern Lebanon carrying the Jordanian volunteers have been turned back by Syrian authorities at Dar'a. This Syrian measure follows the cease-fire between Syria and Israel that became effective at 1200 today.

When asked why Syria had turned back the buses carrying the Jordanian volunteers, the PLO office in Amman said it had no information on this issue.

SYRIAN ACTIONS IN LEBANESE CRISIS ASSAILED

JN131100 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 13 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Until the End of the Road," AR-RA'Y says: The serious discussion held yesterday by the Cabinet during its extraordinary meeting headed by His Majesty King Husayn reflects the Jordanian citizen's deep worry over the dangerous developments taking place in Lebanon, since the beginning of the current Zionist invasion and the events which preceded it, including the suspect attempts by sides which claim to belong to Arabism and wear the robe of steadfastness and confrontation aiming at canceling the role of the PLO as a main party in the Middle East struggle. During the meeting, His Majesty King Husayn exposed the first and most dangerous of these attempts -- the creating of circumstances which led to a strike at Arab solidarity, replacing it with fragmentation and division. Undoubtedly this is the very situation Israel has been waiting for to enable it to isolate the PLO and continue unobstructed in its war of annhilation of the Arab Palestinian people. Maybe the successive reports from the Lebanese battlefront confirm the accuracy of this analysis and the nobleness of the pan-Arab stands it is based on.

AR-RA'Y adds: The Syrian regime, which hastened to sign the cease-fire agreement with the Zionist enemy, is the same regime which chose to ally itself with Tehran against Iraq, in order to prolong the battle imposed on Iraq by Iran and to prevent the Iraqi forces from taking their natural position alongside the Palestinian people in the battle of life and death, which they are now waging bravely and alone, in a manner never recorded in history. The Syrian regime, which refused to withdraw its forces from Lebanon at a time when the presence of these forces on Lebanese territory was the only obstacle impeding the achievement of national accord and saving Lebanon from the crisis, is the same regime which hastened to withdraw these forces in response to Israeli conditions at a time when the Arabs are calling for saving the Palestinian and Lebanese forces in the battle of honor which they are waging with their backs against the wall.

AR-RA'Y concludes: If the Syrian regime believes that by signing the cease-fire agreement and withdrawing its forces from Lebanon it has tightened control over the PLO and that it will be able to impose hegemony over the Palestinian people and implement the big deal which it is implementing in agreement with Israel, (?we) believe that the blood which has been shed and is still being shed on Lebanese land is unequivocable evidence that the Palestinian gun which remained steadfast vis-a-vis the fiercest U.S. weapons is able to remain steadfast until the end of the road in defense of the Palestinian existence against all attempts at liquidation and containment.

REPORTAGE ON ISRAELI INCURSION 11-14 JUNE

Khalaf on Cease-Fire, USSR

NC111542 Paris AFP in English 1526 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Excerpts] 11 Jun (AFP) -- More than 100 people were reported killed in Israeli air raids on the Beirut-Damascus road about one hour before the 1000 GMT ceasefire, local correspondents reported. About 50 people, including women and children, died as they headed for Syria in a line of cars, the reports said. Between 50 and 60 people in a second convoy on the Ba'labakk road near the Syrian border reportedly died in an attack by Israeli planes at about the same time.

Israeli fighters also attacked civilian targets in Shtawrah shortly before noon, destroying a large number of buildings. Hospitals and Lebanese customs headquarters in Shtawrah were seriously damaged, correspondents said.

"The Palestinian Resistance has never been informed of a cease-fire, which does not concern us in any way," Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], a member of the Palestine Liberation Organization's (PLO) Fatah Central Committee said, according to a Murabitun (Independent Nasserite) radio report in Beirut. "I think that we will be confronted over the next few days with a fierce battle," the Palestinian leader said, after meeting with Murabitun leader Ibrahim Qulaylat.

Asked about the Soviet Union, Abu Iyad said: "We would have liked it to have taken a more radical position in the early hours (of the Israeli invasion) but our Soviet friends have their own way of reacting."

He added: "I am confident the Soviet Union will not abandon the Palestinian Resistance and its allies from the Nationalist Movement."

Joint Forces on Cease-Fire

NC111920 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1902 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] We have received [information] from the Palestinian news agency, WAFA, that the Lebanese-Palestinian joint forces command met this afternoon under Yasir 'Arafat. The joint forces command studied the latest developments in the military situation in light of the announcement of a cease-fire and the [Palestinian] Resistance's affirmation of its compliance with the cease-fire in accordance with UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509. WAFA says the PLO has sent a confirmation to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar of its previous commitment to the cease-fire according to the two aforementioned UN Security Council resolutions.

PLO Seeks Soviet Arms

NC120705 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] It was reported yesterday evening that the Palestinian Resistance has asked the Soviet ambassador in Beirut for ammunition and arms from the Soviet Union. Furthermore, the resistance has made a similar request to the Kuwaiti Embassy.

JANA said Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud has asked the Soviet Union to give arms to Syria and the Palestinian Resistance. This request was submitted to the Soviet ambassador in Tripoli, Libya.

'Zionist' Conditions Rejected

NC120642 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0543 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The Nationalist Movement held an emergency meeting yesterday during which it discussed developments in the general political and military situation and adopted the following stands:

1. The Zionist enemy is continuing its criminal military operations against our people and territory on land, sea and air -- a matter revealing Israel's ambitions on our territory and its endeavors to subjugate us and erase our national will.

2. While addressing a greeting of pride to all the Lebanese and Arab national forces defending Lebanon and reverently bow before the courage of the joint forces and the Syrian Arab Army, we announce from the position of the national responsibility for our people's fate, that we shall fight for the sake of the complete liberation of our Lebanese territory.

3. The unity of the national ranks on a common understanding of the Lebanese question, as a question of confronting the Zionist occupation of our land, is the basic support for the capability to repulse the invasion and to enlist the brothers and allies in this fateful battle which our people are waging. Thus, the Nationalist Movement addresses to all the Lebanese people an appeal of cohesion to stand fast in the face of this savage Zionist onslaught which aims at obliterating our national identity and uprooting our national Arab affiliation.

4. The Lebanese Nationalist Movement declares its rejection of the Zionist enemy's conditions and its conspiratorial political plans. It warns against showing any leniency toward them. Our demand, from which we will not deviate even one iota, is the Israeli withdrawal from all Lebanese territory. We will not give up 1 inch of this territory and will not accept any detraction of our sovereignty, independence and freedom regardless of how many sacrifices that will cost us.

5. We call on Lebanese authorities to assume their complete responsibility of rescuing Lebanon from the danger of Zionist usurpation in the military, political and diplomatic spheres and on the internal, Arab and international levels.

6. While thanking all allies who are standing with us, led by the Soviet Union, we request all the forces of freedom, progress and democracy in the world to stand by our people, who are waging during these decisive moments of their history one of the most honorable battles of freedom in this age.

## Ibrahim Urges Resistance

NC121617 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1405 GMT 12 Jun 82

[12 June appeal by Muhsin Ibrahim, executive secretary general of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, to national Lebanese fighters everywhere -- recorded]

[Excerpt] O national Lebanese fighters everywhere: We address you from steadfast Beirut, the Beirut of 'Abd an-Nasir, Beirut the citadel of nationalism and Arabism. You have fought like heroes in every town and village that has been subjected to the Zionist invasion -- from the south, to the coast, to the mountain and to Al-Biqa'. You have scored an epic, which will forever remain the most noble page in the history of the Arab nation.

The enemy has been madly enraged by your wonderful resolve to defend every inch of the homeland. The belligerence of the U.S. weapons with which Israel is fighting from land, sea and air is not an indication of strength but is an absolute proof that the Zionist invaders have lost their nerve and have started shelling innocent civilians in a desparate attempt to undermine your people's steadfastness.

However, this steadfastness, which was great, will remain great. It will not be frightened by bombs, and it will not be weakened by the enemy's attempt to advance on the ground.

O National Lebanese fighters in heroic Beirut. How proud we are of you! How proud we are of your valiant struggle in defense of the honor of the people and the dignity of the land! You are now the shield of the capital of National Lebanon and the pride of all Arabs.

Our confidence in your inevitable victory over the enemy is absolute and will not be undermined by the brutal bombing. We know your true mettle, and we know that Beirut has been, and will remain, dear to you. We know you will defend it and will turn it into a graveyard for the invaders.

### Haddad Asks Residents to Return

NC120742 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0630 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Free Lebanon Commander Major Haddad has issued the following:

1. All the employees in the liberated areas are requested to return to normal work. All electricity, water and telephone workers in particular are requested to begin repairing the networks. Difficulties should be conveyed to the military officials for solution.

2. Once again we appeal to the refugee residents of all liberated villages, particularly the residents of Al-'Ayshiyah, As-Sa'diyat, Al-Jiyah and Ad-Damur, to quickly return to their villages to begin the rebuilding. They can refer to the commanders in their present areas of residence to ensure their quick return.

3. I sincerely call on the swindlers [Palestinians] to realize that all the Arab [as heard] and Western states and even their leaders are trying to get rid of them and to liquidate them. For this reason and to safeguard whoever is still alive, I ask everyone to abandon his weapons and resistance and run away to any Arab [as heard] state. If he cannot do that, he must surrender to the IDF and the Army of Free Lebanon before it is too late.

### Soviet Envoy Affirms Support

NC121100 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Excerpts] President Sarkis received secretary general of the Libyan brotherhood bureau in Beirut Salih ad-Duruqi and Soviet Ambassador Soldatov at 0945 [0745 GMT] in the Republican Palace today. Prime Minister al-Wazzan arrived at the palace at 1045.

Upon departing the B'abda Palace, the Soviet ambassador noted that a statement will be issued by the Soviet Embassy in Beirut.

Answering a question about the said statement, the ambassador said: We are convinced Lebanon will be a free state, enjoying full sovereignty. We are also convinced that the Lebanese will find the capability to get out of this serious state of affairs. Soldatov added: The Soviet people stand alongside the Lebanese people in this ordeal.

### Arab Conference Postponed

NC121256 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] The Arab League Secretariat General has sent notes to the Arab states informing them of the indefinite postponement of the emergency meeting of the Arab foreign ministers, which was scheduled to be held in Tunis today.

This took place after Lebanon refused to attend the conference in protest against the Arab states' previous and present positions on what Lebanon is facing.

A Lebanese Government source had affirmed that Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus has refused to take part in the conference. The source pointed out Lebanon has demanded the convening of an immediate Arab summit to discuss the dangerous situation resulting from the Israeli invasion. The level of the conference was dropped to a foreign ministers conference. Had this conference been designed to prepare for a summit conference, it would have been possible to take part in it. But convening a conference of foreign ministers is only meant for an ordinary situation, while the situation in Lebanon is extraordinary and demands the convening of an immediate summit.

### Missiles Redeployed in Al-Biqa'

JN121514 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] News agency correspondents have reported that two Syrian armored brigades, under the protection of SAM-6 mobile surface-to-air missiles were today stationed in the western Al-Biqa' region, near the road linking Rashayya al-Wadi with the Syrian-Lebanese border post of Al-Masna'.

### Sayil Meets Iranian Commander

NC121802 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Dear brothers, Brother Brig Gen Abu al-Walid [Sa'd Sayil], chief of staff of the joint operations of the joint forces, met this evening with Brother Ahmad al-Hajj Ahmad, commander of the Iranian forces of Muhammad Rasul Allah [Muhammad the prophet of God], which are scheduled to participate in the fighting with the joint forces against the Zionist invasion.

The Iranian commander conveyed the greetings and pride of His Eminence Imam Ayatollah Ruhallah Khomeyni, the leaders of the Islamic Iranian revolution, the Iranian revolution guards, the rest of the Iranian Armed Forces and the Iranian people to the heroes of the joint forces, who are fighting battles of honor against the Zionist invasion forces, which exceed the joint forces in number and equipment but who, nevertheless, have achieved wonderful victories in this glorious war.

### VOP Welcomes 'Iranian Legions'

NC120929 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0912 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Station slogan]

[Excerpt] Welcome to you. Welcome to every Arab and Muslim fighter responding to the call of jihad in Lebanon and Palestine. Welcome to the heroic Iranian legions, which could never tolerate the return of the Zionist and imperialist injustice to any part of our great Arab and Islamic world.

Welcome to you, heroic fighters, to the positions of honor and glory in Lebanon and Palestine, where the hotbed of danger threatens the nation and where the departments [not further identified] lie in wait for it.

### Rockets Hit President's Palace

NC122054 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] It has been ascertained that the two rockets that fell on the Presidential Palace in B'abda at 2030 [1830 GMT] today were fired from the Burj al-Arajinah area in the southern suburb of the capital. A security source said the two rockets are of Soviet make. One of the rockets hit the office of the president, and the other hit a room without exploding. No one was hurt.

'Arafat, Prince Fahd Confer

NC121850 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1623 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Saudi Crown Prince Fahd this afternoon spoke by phone with Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and informed him of Saudi Arabia's firm stand regarding the support of the Palestinian Arab people and its full support of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, affirming the stance of the kingdom with all its weight in support of the Palestinian Revolution in these fateful circumstances. Prince Fahd also informed Brother Abu 'Ammar of the intensive efforts Saudi Arabia is expending to put an end to the tyrannical Zionist aggression against Lebanon and the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Brother Abu 'Ammar thanked Prince Fahd for this nationalist and principled stance of the kingdom -- king, government, and people.

Abu Sharif on Resistance

NC122237 Paris AFP in English 2218 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Beirut, 12 Jun (AFP) -- Palestinian leader Bassam Abu Sharif vowed here tonight that despite the Israeli-Palestinian ceasefire, "we shall crush the enemy in the long term although tactically they have advanced."

At a news conference here Mr Sharif, an official of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), said Palestinians were attacking and would continue to attack enemy positions in the regions of Tyre and Sidon, even if Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon had gained control of the areas.

He also accused the United States of being a partner to what he described as the Israeli army's massacre of civilians. He said the Israelis were using U.S. arms against Lebanese and Palestinian civilians in Beirut, Sidon, Tyre and An-Nabatiyah.

"It is not true that the Israeli planes are hitting PLO positions," Mr Sharif said. Instead, their attacks were aimed at inflicting as many "heavy casualties as possible among civilians, Palestinians and Lebanese."

Estimating [word indistinct] losses, the Palestinian leader said 660 troops had been killed and 2,000 wounded during the offensive in Lebanon. Israeli casualties were very high from fighting Friday night in the Beirut suburbs, particularly Khaldah, 4 km (2.5 miles) south of the capital, according to Mr Sharif. He said some Israeli bodies were still at the battle sites.

Major Haddad To Command South

NC131334 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in English 1300 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] A high-ranking Israeli army officer has said military organization of the Lebanese towns south of the Az-Zahrani River could prevent terrorists from returning to the area. The officer in charge of coordinating civilian activity in the area under Israeli control said overall command would be turned over to Maj Sa'd Haddad. the leader of Free Lebanon, under the plan. He said police power will be handed over to the residents soon. He added that Israel will help in the new arrangements in the same way it supported Major Haddad in the past.

Ad-Duwayr Joins 'Free Lebanon'

NC130825 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0630 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] The recent slogan uttered by ["Free Lebanon" Commander] Major Haddad -- which says: May God forgive all that has taken place in the past -- continues to have its effect on the Lebanese in the recently liberated areas. Perhaps the best proof of what we are saying is the fact that the town of Ad-Duwayr, which has a population of 8,000 Lebanese, has announced before Major Haddad and foreign correspondents, through its ulema, prominent figures and old and young intellectuals, that it has joined Free Lebanon and is prepared to join its army.

In the Al-Husayni club in Ad-Duwayr, 'Alim Kazim Ibrahim, imam of the town of Ad-Duwayr, has declared that, while it welcomes commander Major Haddad and his companions, the town of Ad-Duwayr wishes to declare that the whirlpool in which the people had lived and which lasted for 7 lean years, has now ended and we implore God that it has ended for good. He added that the patient who had an incurable disease similar to cancer had to have a surgeon operate on him to remove the cancer. It is natural, he explained, that the patient who undergoes such an operation should suffer pain. After imploring God to cure us of all our ailments, he said he felt very reassured when Maj Sa'd Haddad said: May God forgive all that has happened in the past. He said the emphasis by all the officials on this slogan reassures us, because many of our youths who were members of parties or organizations continue to have the ambition of building a new free Lebanon. He said: We will all cooperate with each other and open a new bright page and establish a kind of reassurance in the hearts of these youths.

The prominent figures and sons of Ad-Duwayr have requested, in light of [Major Haddad's slogan] to forgive what has taken place in the past, that a body consisting of learned and conscientious citizens be set up in every town in the south to try, deter and reform every person who disavows his country from now onward. They unanimously thanked the State of Israel, the faithful neighbor, which enabled us to breath anew the air of freedom and to taste sweetness after bitterness.

## Junblatt Holds Meeting 13 June

NC130943 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] A meeting was held in the house of Nationalist Movement leader Walid Junblatt in Beirut today. It was attended by Ministers Marwan Hamadh and Khalid Junblatt and deputy leader of the Progressive Socialist Party Muhsin Dallul and a number of Beirut personalities. [Former] Prime Minister Rashid as-Sulh and Riyad Ra'd joined the meeting on behalf of the Nationalist Movement.

The discussions during the meeting dealt with the current situation and its possibilities now that cease-fire decision has come into effect. Hamadah, Junblatt and Tahini then went to the Republic Palace. Minister Hamadah had earlier today met with Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov and then with French Ambassador Paul Marc Henry.

## Joint Forces on New Cease-Fire

NC130559 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] presided over a meeting of the joint Palestinian-Lebanese command last night. They discussed international contacts and efforts to halt the Zionist aggression against Lebanon. Those present saluted the heroic steadfastness of the joint forces on the Khaldah-Al-Jabal axis in the face of the Zionist attack.

The joint command decided to agree on the new date of the cease-fire, which began at 2100 [1900 GMT] yesterday, 13 June, on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 issued on 4 and 5 June 1982 providing for the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

The joint command gave instructions to all fighters to respect the cease-fire and adopted all the necessary measures to respect the declared agreement.

## VOP on Civilian Casualties

NC131154 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1103 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] A representative of the International Red Cross in Lebanon yesterday revealed the extent of the civilian casualties and the material damage inflicted by 9 days of Israeli aggression against Lebanon. The horrifying figures gave the first approximate picture of the destruction wrought by the Israeli army and Air Force.

The Red Cross spokesman declared that there were over 600,000 people made homeless by Israeli action: There were 200,000 refugees from the city of Sidon alone, where he estimated 1,500 civilians had died and over twice that number had been wounded. The city of Sidon, he added, had been severely damaged; Tyre had been (?partly) destroyed, and enormous damage was done in other areas.

As for 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp near Sidon, the biggest in Lebanon, with a population of over 60,000 it had been completely destroyed as had been all the camps in the Tyre area. All Palestinian camps in south Lebanon were now uninhabitable.

It is clear that the picture of destruction in south Lebanon as a result of Israel's invasion is only just becoming visible. It is clear too that Israel had [word indistinct] in Sidon, Tyre and elsewhere to destroy what it could not defeat. [words indistinct]

## AFP on Beirut Christian Sector

NC131205 Paris AFP in English 1154 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Beirut, 13 Jun (AFP) -- Christian east Beirut has come virtually unscathed through the siege of the Lebanese capital in which the Moslem and pro-Palestinian western sector was repeatedly pounded by Israeli bombs. More than at any other time in eight years since the Lebanese civil war, the Israeli attack has highlighted the demarcation between the two sectors of Beirut.

Last night as the 800,000 inhabitants of west Beirut were trapped under a barrage of fire from air, sea and land, life was going on normally only two to three km (one to two miles) away in the eastern sector. Those Christians living near the demarcation line were keeping off the streets to avoid stray shells and falling rubble. But apart from electricity and gas cuts affecting the whole capital, the eastern sector has not been affected by the siege.

A woman living in Al-Ashrafiyah district, contacted last night by telephone, said life was normal except that vegetables were dearer to buy. "We have domestic gas, petrol and bread," she said. "Of course night life is not the same and few people go out at night." The woman added that some people in the eastern sector felt the invasion "was the only way to get rid of the Palestinians, but many think the Israelis have gone a bit too far and that the civilian populations should be spared."

As if to underline the rupture with the Moslem sector, an east Beirut magazine which came out yesterday published two pages of photographs of a masked ball at a cabaret in the area. On the day the ball took place, 100 people were killed and 140 wounded in Israeli raids over west Beirut and south Lebanon. Although the Christian sector suffered during the Syrian bombardment in April and May 1981, during which 714 people died, there is no comparison with the figure of 10,000 dead in the Israeli invasion claimed by the Palestinian Red Crescent organisation three days ago.

Political attitudes on both sides differ too: All political groups in west Beirut are taking part in the defence of the capital, whereas the Christian militia led by Nashir al-Jumayyil have stood by demanding formation of a government of national union.

## Israelis Enter Bsaba

NC131202 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Some 15 minutes ago, Israeli forces entered the town of Bsaba.

## Monte Carlo on Fighting

JN131418 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] A few moments ago we received a communique released by the Palestinian news agency, WAFA. It says: The joint forces, the Amal movement forces and the Syrian forces managed to repulse the enemy's advance on the Khaldah axis. The joint forces fighters destroyed a number of enemy tanks. The enemy retreated. Meanwhile, the enemy continues its expansion in the areas of Al-Jabal, Qabr Shmun and 'Aytat.

A responsible source in the Palestinian Revolution has sent us the following: The enemy radio and some other radios broadcast that the joint forces and Amal movement fighters are surrendering to the enemy at Khaldah triangle. The fighters are continuing their steadfastness and are replying to the enemy attacks, confident of their ability to break the enemy attacks and inflict massive losses on the enemy forces and vehicles. The Palestinian source added that the Zionist enemy's psychological war affects only the defeatists and not the heroic fighters who are proud of the honor of defending their nation.

In Beirut the Israeli warplanes strafed the Khaldah area at 1240 GMT today, according to some witnesses who added that the Israeli air bombardment was accompanied by artillery shelling.

An urgent dispatch says that the Israeli forces closed the Beirut-Damascus road via 'Aramun and prevented the Palestinians and Syrians from using this road.

## Israeli Air Raids on Beirut

NC131745 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1708 GMT 13 Jun 82

[13 June statement by the spokesman of the joint forces Central Command -- read by announcer]

[Text] Since 1730 [1530 GMT] and up to the moment this statement was prepared at 1830, enemy warplanes have been brutally bombing Beirut airport. The enemy is also continuing his advance and pressure, using tanks and mechanized infantry in the area of 'Alayh, including the villages of ('Ayshat) and Shimlan.

On the Sidon axis, our forces are still confronting the enemy's advance in the direction of As-Salihiyah. The enemy's shelling and air bombardment are aimed at the residential area of (Al-'Iwza'i), Burj al-Barajinah, Khaldah and the residential areas of 'Aramun.

At 1825, the Zionist enemy warplanes bombed the populous area of Al-Barbir. Since 1800, they have also launched several bestial raids on the Beirut International Airport road. Our antiaircraft weapons have confronted them with heavy fire. In spite of the bestial raids of the enemy warplanes, the first aid and rescue teams are playing a heroic role by evacuating the dead and wounded.

## Qaddumi on PLO Withdrawal

JN131935 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, announced in New York that the PLO is ready to withdraw from Lebanon if Israel agrees to the return of the Palestinians to their homeland.

## Israelis Advance on B'abda

NC132036 Paris AFP in English 2022 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Beirut, 13 Jun (AFP) -- Israeli troops today moved into B'abda, southwest of Beirut and near the Presidential Palace of Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis.

Informed sources said that Israel tanks were only some 200 meters from the Presidential Palace at B'abda, in hills southeast of Beirut. Israeli troops had also taken control of the gendarmerie post at B'ayda, the sources said.

Correspondents there said Israeli troops had entered without engaging in combat and had taken over the ancient Ottoman building housing administrative offices for the region, as well as police barracks and a government hospital. There was no indication that the troops had got into the palace complex where the president lives.

They said the Israelis withdrew from the center of B'abda after a while and took control of the surrounding hills.

The troops had come from the Ash-Shuf hills (?and the) villages of Suq al-Gharb and 'Ayn 'Unub which they occupied yesterday and last night. From B'abda they could move on easily to Hadath, in the west [words indistinct] near Palestinian camps in Beirut's southern suburbs, or to Al-Hazmiy on the Beirut-Damascus highway, two kms (a mile) to the north.

B'abda is three or four kms from positions held by Bashir al-Jumayyil's (Christian) Lebanese forces.

At 11:00 p.m. (2100 GMT) an Israeli armoured column reached the residential suburb of Al-Hadath, next to the suburb of Sinn al-Fil where the Lebanese forces are stationed. The Israelis were reported crossing the zone held by the Lebanese Army with almost no fighting and were in the process of surrounding Arab-held west Beirut and its suburbs.

## Sharon Led B'abda Capture

NC140700 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] According to some reports the Israeli forces -- which attacked the areas around B'abda and then reached B'abda itself and occupied the internal security forces of detachment headquarters -- were under the command of Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, who, introducing himself to the Lebanese policemen also introduced 12 generals leading the campaign with him against the Palestinian positions.

It has also been reported that Sharon warned the Lebanese security forces against opening fire on the Israelis telling them that the Israeli forces did not come here to fight the Lebanese. Sharon then left the police headquarters in B'abda, leaving four Israeli generals behind.

## B'abda Occupation Ridiculed

NC141221 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1150 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Statement issued by a joint forces Central Command military spokesman at noon on 14 June]

[Text] In response to the enemy's announcement that he is occupying B'abda and that his forces are there, the world knows what this report means -- because this area is not within the area of where the joint forces are but within the eastern area [of Beirut] and within the area where the Lebanese Forces, the Lebanese authority and the Lebanese Army are.

VOP Denies Airport Reports

NC141211 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1150 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Statement issued by a joint forces' command military spokesman on 14 June]

[Text] Some news agencies and radios have carried a report that the enemy forces were seen at Beirut International Airport today. This report is untrue and is aimed at causing confusion among the people. The joint forces are still standing fast, heroically defending their positions in Beirut, Sidon, Tyre and all the axes. The airport and surrounding area are under the complete control of the joint forces, the Amal movement, the deterrent forces and some policemen and the Lebanese authority.

'Arafat Believed Trapped

NC140919 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in English 0830 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] In the heavy fighting last night and this morning, the Israeli army has cut off west Beirut where the terrorist organization has its main headquarters. As of about 0200 [2400 GMT] this morning, the western Muslim sector has been completely cut off, trapping many terrorists inside. Among those believed to be in the western sector are PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and his staff aides. Israeli forces have connected with Christian neighbors in the east and are also reported to have captured a portion of the Beirut-Damascus highway, thereby totally cutting off the city.

'Arafat, Others in Beirut

JN141315 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1205 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] PLO spokesman Mahmud al-Labadi said in Paris today the Israeli artillery shelling has resulted in the killing or wounding of 15,000.

The PLO spokesman said Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat is in Beirut along with all the PLO officials.

'Arafat Inspections, Remarks

NC141307 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1248 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], accompanied by Fatah Central Committee member Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], this morning visited the information media of the Palestinian Revolution, the Palestinian Red Crescent establishments and the positions of joint forces fighters.

Brother Abu 'Ammar spoke to the strugglers in all positions on the current situation in light of the Zionist invasion. He said no force on earth can force us to lay down our arms. Despite the enemy's psychological warfare and despite the destruction he has caused in Sidon and Tyre, Sidon and Tyre are still fighting.

Brother Abu 'Ammar called on all the strugglers and fighters of the joint forces to disregard rumors and confront the psychological warfare launched and presently stepped up by the hostile quarters.

NATIONAL SALVATION BODY FORMED 14 JUNE

NC141018 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] The following statement has been issued by the presidential directorate general:

This morning, Monday 14 June 1982, His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis received in the Republican Palace His Excellency Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan.

They immediately held a meeting during which they reviewed the current developments in the country.

As a result of this meeting, it was decided to form a national salvation body [hay'at inqadh watani] under the president of the republic, to help him in confronting the present circumstances. The salvation body is formed as follows: Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan; Fu'ad Butrus, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign and expatriate affairs; Deputy Nasri al-Ma'luf; Nabih Birri; Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil and Walid Junblatt.

The salvation body has been called to hold its first meeting at 1500 today, Monday, at the Republican Palace in B'abda.

ARMY TO ESCORT PHILIP HABIB TO REPUBLICAN PALACE

NC141140 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Informed sources have stated that U.S. envoy Philip Habib will arrive in Beirut via the Al-Masna' road this afternoon. A Lebanese Army contingent has gone there to accompany him to the Republican Palace.

AL-AS'AD ON ISRAELI ATTACK, PALACE BOMBING

NC131615 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] The Chamber of Deputies' independent bloc has continued its discussions on the developments in the situation in Lebanon following the Israeli incursion and the cease-fire decision announced yesterday evening. Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad chaired the independent bloc meeting at 1230 today in Mansur Palace [the Chamber of Deputies building] in the presence of member ministers and 19 deputies. They resumed their discussion of positions adopted at the Friday meeting as well as on new developments, particularly the cease-fire. The meeting lasted until 1430, after which Speaker al-As'ad made the following statement:

The independent bloc emphasized its stand regarding Lebanon's demand for an unconditional Israeli withdrawal. It calls for official moves and for holding contacts with all parties concerned on the Arab and international levels before the talks that might have begun among various parties to find a bazaar settlement at the expense of Lebanon are over. He further said: The independent bloc ministers have asked this position be emphasized to the Council of Ministers and officials.

Asked about the shelling of the Republican Palace Al-As'ad said: We view this act against the president of the republic as an Israeli one that can serve only Israel, regardless of the perpetrators. We condemn this act and the perpetrators, whoever they may be. The attempt to assassinate the president of the republic was aimed at creating a constitutional vacuum to liquidate Lebanon.

Asked about the stated Israeli conditions, Speaker al-As'ad said: Given the Israeli plans and actions, it is certain Israel's declared conditions do not reflect its real aims. Israel aims at creating counterreactions to make its conditions impossible to fulfill and, thus, achieve its goal of continuing the occupation. Therefore, he added, no Lebanese must fall into the Israeli trap, but pay attention to Israeli intentions and to the fact that Israel is planning and acting to achieve its expansionist ambitions at the expense of Lebanon. Israel has not come to give Lebanon a free service or to propose conditions that can serve Lebanon.

AL-JUMAYYIL, SHAM'UN DISCUSS SITUATION

NC111410 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] As far as leaders are concerned, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil has exhorted all Lebanese to rise up to the present circumstances facing Lebanon. He said: We are quite aware it is useless to wail over what has happened. Nor is blame useful. This is despite the fact we have a great deal to say in this respect, in light of our previous daily statements warning against the consequences of the various actions and practices that continued until the great calamity occurred, exposing Lebanon to yet more dire and serious consequences.

At this point, it is imperative we ask what good all these things have been for the Palestinian cause, both materially and morally. We do not deem this time fitting for reckoning with others about their stances, for their ever-growing pile of mistakes or for taking lightly the destruction and murder Lebanon has suffered. However, we now face serious circumstances dictating a stance of equal magnitude.

In the past, we uttered successive cries in the wilderness, our cries having fallen on deaf ears. The result has been a scourge and ruination for all. Therefore, we now hope the Lebanese -- leaders, officials and citizens of various factions and affiliations and from all walks of life -- will take heed of the magnitude of these serious developments so that they can take stances commensurate with them.

The Phalangist leader added: We have called for a national congress at which we will specify the premises of our homeland and the means for its salvation, and at which we will confirm the charter of coexistence on new and firm bases. If we continue to be friends adopting numerous and scattered policy lines, stances and objectives, even worse and more serious results might ensure.

Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil said in concluding his statement: We sincerely invite all political and spiritual Lebanese leaders to a national meeting at the Chamber of Deputies, the Republican Palace or at any other venue to reach an understanding on the bases of salvation. I will say even more: The time has come for us to abandon all narrow and private ends and sensitivites to win the wager on Lebanon remaining unified as far as its land, people and destiny are concerned. This is because historic opportunities are indeed rare -- they present themselves only once.

[Former President] Camille Sham'un has wondered whether the cease-fire decision will reamin effective. He has called on the Lebanese Government to take requisite measures enabling it to take control of all Lebanese areas that were under Syrian and Palestinian occupation.

Sahm'un said: It is a must that the Lebanese Army control the western area of the capital, Beirut, Ad-Damur, Al-'Ayshiyah, Sidon, Tyre and An-Nabatiyah as well as all Lebanese townships and villages that stand in need of security, so that the evacuees can peacefully return home.

Sham'un said: The war that has occurred has changed the course of life in Lebanon. It has also confirmed the full responsibility of the Lebanese authority -- and it is incumbent on this authority to assume this responsibility expeditiously.

Sham'un added: The removal fo the three occupations -- the Syrian, Palestinian and Israeli -- is contingent on the removal of the two other [presumably the Syrian and Palestinian] occupations.

In conclusion, Sham'un called for a full and comprehensive withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

NATIONALIST FORCES STATEMENT SUPPORTS JUNBLATT

NC131854 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1652 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] The representatives of the Nationalist Forces, the families and notables of the area of Ash-Shuf and the mayors and mukhtars of the area have held a general meeting with the religious representatives in Dar al-Mukhtarah in response to a call from leader Walid Junblatt, during which they duscussed the situation following the Israeli occupation. They affirmed the following:

1. The unity of the ranks, denunciation of any form of dealing with the occupier and warning against attempts at casting doubts, defeatism and national treason.

2. Thanked all those confronting the Israeli occupation and stopping his advance using all legitimate means, amidst international silence and Arab complicity with what is taking place -- the violation of national sovereignty, the right to legitimate struggle and the killing, destruction and expatriation. They also greeted with admiration the steadfastness and sacrifices of Sidon, Tyre, An-Nabatiyah, 'Alayh, Beirut, Ba'labakk, the districts and the rest of the Lebanese villages and cities. They also appreciated the dignity with which the martyrs fell in their defense.

3. The necessity of continuing the struggle in all ways which guarantee the Israeli withdrawal and the return of legitimacy and national sovereignty, as well as warning the Lebanese Forces not to enter the area because they will be confronted by a united stance, will and the appropriate methods to deter them.

The conferees appealed to all to share in the responsibility during this critical circumstance, to stand in the face of the defeatist campigns, in the face of the campaigns of casting doubts and in the face of the attempts to destroy the national stand, which rejects the occupation and which is working now to put an end to it. They also warned against believing in suspect rumors and called for facing them.

The conferees affirmed their confidence in the leader, Walid Junblatt, and his firm stance, and called for lining up behind him in these circumstances to enable him to lead us to sustaining our national sovereignty, dignity and right to life. They also called for volunteering in the health, supply and other committees which will be formed to help the party in its undertakings for the sake of supporting the steadfastness of our kinsfolk in the face of the occupation.

The conferees in Dar al-Mukhtarah considered their meeting open to face the developments and called on the citizens to line up behind them.

SARKIS SENDS CONDOLENCES TO SAUDI KING FAHD

NC131748 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Cable of condolences sent 13 June by Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia on the death of King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz]

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, monarch of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Riyadh: I have received the news of the death of the departed, His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, with profound sorrow. All the Lebanese people and the Lebanese Government share with me the extreme grief at this great loss. May God house the great departed in a paradise and have mercy over him. May God grant you and the dignified Saudi family patience, preserve you and guide your steps in leading the country.

500 IRANIAN TROOPS ARRIVE IN DAMASCUS 12 JUNE

BK131125 Hong Kong AFP in English 1102 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Damascus, 13 Jun (AFP) -- A first group of 500 Iranian troops sent to fight Israel in Lebanon arrived in this Syrian capital overnight, a diplomatic source said today. The troops arrived aboard an Iranian plane, nearly 10 hours late, the source said. He said no date had been set for the Iranians' departure for Lebanon.

(In Tehran today, Iranian Parliament President Hashemi-Rafsanjani said that a unit of Iranian troops had in fact already arrived in Lebanon.)

Iranian diplomats here said 3,000 to 4,000 Iranian "volunteers" would go "directly from the Iran-Iraq front" to Lebanon, in groups of 300 to 400. The volunteers would come from the ranks of regular soldiers and Revolutionary Guards, they said.

(In a debate before the Iranian Parliament broadcast by Radio Tehran, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani also condemned yesterday's ceasefire in Lebanon, saying Israeli forces could be crushed with the aid of volunteers from Islamic nations.

GENERAL TALAS INSPECTS FORCES IN LEBANON

JN132235 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2218 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Upon the instructions of President Hafiz al-Asad, commander in chief of the army and armed forces, Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief and defense minister, and Maj Gen Hasan Turkumani, director of the political administration, inspected our units in Lebanon during the past 3 days.

General Talas met with soldiers, officers and NCO's in their forward positions and conveyed to them the president's congratulations on their glorious performance during the combat missions they carried out in Lebanon against the barbaric Zionist invasion of fraternal Lebanon and while defending the Palestinian Revolution.

Our fighters showed high morale and raging fighting spirits. They pledged that they are ready to fight until their last drop of blood in defense of the land and the cause. They also vowed to our people and militant leader Hafiz al-Asad to continue fighting until victory has been achieved.

TALAS RECEIVES USSR AIR DEFENSE DEPUTY COMMANDER

JN132250 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2220 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] General Talas received at his office tonight General Yurasov, first deputy commander in chief of the USSR air defense forces, and his delegation. General Yurasov praised the heroism and boldness of our air defense soldiers and their confrontation of the colonialist Zionist invasion alongside our brave soldiers of the other corps of the army.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM BREZHNEV 12 JUNE

JN121436 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1416 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad today received a message from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

AL-ASAD SENDS CONDOLENCES TO KING FAHD

JN131710 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has sent the following cable of condolences on the death of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz:

His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of Saudi Arabia. It is with extreme sorrow and regret that we have received the news about the sad demise of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. He was a dear brother who had genuine Arab traits and served the causes of the Arab nation. He was faithful to his brothers and was sincere in supporting the cause of right and justice. On behalf of the Syrian people and in my own name, I send to Your Majesty, the royal family and the fraternal Saudi people my sincerest and heartfelt condolences. I pray that the Almighty will make paradise the abode of the great departed, grant him mercy, preserve you and grant you success in serving the kingdom and its people and in your work to support the Arab nation's causes and to promote the cause of Islam. We are from God and to Him we shall return.

[Signed] Your brother, Hafiz al-Asad, 13 June 1982

It has been decided that a Syrian delegation under Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm will leave for Saudi Arabic to offer Syria's condolences on the death of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The delegation will include Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad and Interior Minister Nasir ad-Din Nasir.

The Prime Ministry has announced that a 14-day period of mourning will be observed in Syria over the death of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, who died today of a heart attack.

Delegation Returns

JN132222 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 2215 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] The Syrian Arab delegation comprising Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, information minister; and Nasir ad-Din Nasir, interior minister; returned from Riyadh a short while ago after expressing condolences on the death of His Majesty King Khallid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES LIBYAN FOREIGN MINISTER 10 JUNE

JN112356 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2315 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of the general people's committee for foreign liaison in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah at 2100 yesterday. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Talks centered on the current situation and the means by which the Libyan Jamahiriyah can contribute toward facing the Israeli aggression being confronted by Syria.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS LIBYA'S CALL FOR ARAB SUMMIT

JN111240 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Damascus, 11 Jun (SANA) -- An official spokesman has stated that Syria supports Libya's call for holding an Arab summit conference.

ALGERIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS 11 JUNE

JN111500 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, Political Bureau member and secretary general of the Permanent Secretariat of the Algerian National Liberation Front's Central Committee, arrived in Damascus this afternoon heading an Algerian delegation to Syria.

The visit of Brother Messaadia and his delegation is at the instruction of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. They will meet with President Hafiz al-Asad and learn about the Zionist aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian people and the Syrian forces' confrontation of this invasion in defense of Lebanon, the Palestinian Resistance and the Arab nation.

## Talks Begin

JN112323 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] The first session of official talks between the Syrian and Algerian delegations began in Damascus today. The Syrian delegation was led by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant Ba'th Party secretary general, and included Comrade 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The delegation of the Algerian National Liberation Front was led by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau, secretary general of the front's Permanent Secretariat and the envoy of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, and included Brother 'Abd al-Hamid al-Mahri.

Discussions during the meeting dealt with the recent Zionist invasion of Lebanon and the aims of the enemy aggression against Syria, the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese people. The meeting highly valued the heroic resistance of the Syrian forces and the fighters of the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese Nationalist forces, which have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and prevented it from realizing its aims, namely, liquidating the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese Nationalist forces, striking at Syrian forces in Lebanon and weakening Syria in order to impose the capitulatory solution on the Arab nation.

Talks dealt with the role that may be assumed by the Arab forces of steadfastness to face the Israeli invasion of Arab territories and the means of strengthening and developing Arab power to face the aggression and foil U.S.-Zionist attempts to Arabize Camp David and impose the Camp David results and policies on the Arab nation. Talks also dealt with bilateral relations and joint steps to face the current challenges imposed on our Arab people and their freedom movement, drive out the invading forces from Arab territories and restore our full rights.

## Meets With Al-Asad

JN120022 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2315 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received the fraternal Algerian delegation led by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, official of the Algerian National Liberation Front, at 2330 yesterday. The meeting was attended by 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant Ba'th Party secretary general. The Algerian delegation conveyed to the president greetings from his brother, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. The president thanked the delegation and asked that his greetings be conveyed to President Bendjedid and the fraternal Algerian people.

The Algerian delegation assured the president that fraternal Algeria stands with all its resources alongside Syria in its honorable position against the Zionist enemy. The delegation praised the Syrian forces' ability and valor in confronting the Israeli forces of aggression in Lebanon.

The president reiterated Syria's determination to adhere to its principled stands in confronting anti-Arab schemes. The president informed the delegation of Syria's decision to agree to a cease-fire on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon.

Meets With Khaddam

JN130512 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received the Algerian delegation led by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, official of the Algerian National Liberation Front. The meeting was attended by the Algerian charge d'affaires in Damascus. Discussion focused on the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and the current Arab situation.

Departs 13 June

JN131353 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] The Algerian National Liberation Front delegation headed by Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, left Damascus at 1100 today after a 3-day visit to Syria during which they met with President Hafiz al-Asad and held talks with state and party officials on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the current Arab situation.

Seeing him off at Damascus airport were 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, a number of party officials and the Algerian charge d'affaires and Embassy staff in Damascus.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Brother Messaadia praised Syria's firm confrontation of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon. He said: We came to Syria to express our solidarity with our Arab People in Syria and Lebanon and the Palestinian Revolution.

He said the two fraternal countries share identical views on the current situation, future prospects and what is required from us in the current stage so the Arab nation can assume its historical responsibility in confronting the Zionist enemy.

IRAQI, SAUDI CP'S CABLE SUPPORT TO AL-ASAD

JN110619 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] A number of political and popular organizations operating in the Arab arena have hailed the brave stand Syria is pursuing to confront the bestial Zionist-U.S. onslaught aimed at liquidating the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and at subjugating Syria's steadfastness.

In cables to President Hafiz al-Asad yesterday, the organizations praised Syria's heroism and that of the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and their confrontation of the Zionist invaders. Syria's stand, the cables further added, constitutes a sound basis for the Arab steadfastness and confrontation vis-a-vis the Zionist-imperialist onslaught against our Arab nation and the Arab liberation movement.

The organizations condemned the Arab reactionary regimes that are preventing the Arab masses from participating in the holy battle against the Zionist-imperialist enemy. They asserted that victory belongs to Syria and the Palestinian Revolution.

The cables were signed by the Bahraini National Liberation Front, the Popular Front in Bahrain, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman, the Communist Party in Saudi Arabia, the Iraqi Communist Party and the Democratic National Front in the YAR.

SHARON TELLS PRESS OF OPERATIONS, CEASE-FIRE

TA111223 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1138 GMT 11 Jun 82

[News conference held by Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon at the Staff Command in Tel Aviv -- live]

[Text] Shalom to you. We will conduct the news conference, which will last approximately 1 hour. It will begin in Hebrew and proceed with English. I will give a brief review, to be preceded by several questions -- this applies to both Hebrew and English.

[Sharon -- in English] The press conference will last about 1 hour. I will start, I will say some words and then I'll leave for some questions, and then I'll turn to the English language and we will do the same.

[Sharon -- In Hebrew] Today we successfully completed the mission the Cabinet entrusted to the IDF -- namely, to free the settlements in the northern part of the country from the fear of the terrorist organizations' artillery and the katyushas, to remove the settlements from the firing range and liberate them from being hostages of the Palestinian terrorist organizations. This was a most complicated, complex and difficult operation in which all branches of the IDF revealed supreme fighting power, adherence to the mission and leadership capability that can be seen perhaps only in the IDF. This was revealed in all the forces and branches: in the ground forces, the air force and the navy. The commanders of the branches revealed unprecedented ability to control and to lead. The General Staff, headed by the chief of staff, revealed daring and a great deal of imagination. The northern command, its commander, the commanders of the divisions and the battalions down to the last of the fighting soldiers -- all evinced adherence the like of which we remember from the IDF's most brilliant operations.

The mission was completed and its cost us dearly. In the operation, we sustained over 100 dead, about 600 soldiers were injured -- a dear price -- including many commanders, the best IDF commanders, perhaps, headed by Maj Gen Yequti'el Adam, a warrior and a friend, who had yet to fulfill a great many posts.

The IDF's mission was to establish a stretch of land of 40 km or between 40 to 45 km -- the range of the longest-range missiles the terrorists currently have -- and to clear that area so a future political arrangement could be found that would allow for the area to remain clear and empty of terrorists. The mission was very complicated because on the western sector there were only terrorists in the field, whereas in the eastern sector the terrorists were in the same area held by the Syrian Army. We never intended to fight the Syrian Army, and we announced it at the outbreak of the operation. We informed the Syrians of this, both directly and indirectly, through all the possible channels. We made every possible effort to refrain [from fighting the Syrians]. Therefore, in the operation we drew a distinction between the western and the eastern fronts.

While on the western front, the operation immediately began with the momentum to reach the main stage [shlav] at once, in the southern sector we refrained from attacking the Syrian forces. We waited to see whether we could reach our objectives -- either through their realization that they must withdraw or through their realization following political negotiations that the terrorists must be pulled back from their territory. In order to influence this decisionmaking process, the Cabinet made a decision to make another move, beyond those 40 to 45 km -- the security strip we need -- in the direction of the Beirut-Damascus highway with the goal of creating a threat to the Syrian forces from their rearguard in order to purge the northern sector from terrorist concentrations. We were all astonished at the scope of the terrorist infrastructure which was built there over the years -- it was inconceivable. The third [as heard] reason involved a more comfortable bargaining card in the political negotiations.

So, these actions were carried out, and those were the initial actions. The steps we took and the political contacts through Philip Habib with the Syrians to ensure that the terrorists pulled out of their territory did not succeed. Moreover, the Syrians exploited Philip Habib's stay in Damascus, and through a deceitful operation while he was there, they moved a reinforced missile deployment into the Al-Biqa' area -- a move which endangered us by broadening the missile-covered area. In addition, more Syrian forces were moved into Lebanese territory. This forced us to launch an operation to eliminate the terrorists inside the Syrian area, and this led to the retreat of the Syrian forces.

I again reiterate: We had no such intention at the beginning. Time and again we announced: We do not wish to fight the Syrians. However, from the first day of the war, the Syrians opened artillery fire; they tried to attack our forces moving northward by attacking them from the flanks; they attacked and put aircraft into action against Israeli forces which were operating against terrorists, mainly in the coastal region. All this in spite of the messages we constantly sent to the Syrians to the effect that we have no intention whatsoever of getting involved and fighting a war with the Syrians.

Our strategy included a combination of military moves and political considerations. At this point I want to say that the Cabinet, holding daily discussions, participated in all the stages. The entire Cabinet, and particularly the prime minister, was actively involved in the decisionmaking process from the military point of view; the entire operation was a multibranch operation. It was a combination of a political and military move. Therefore, in the last stage, we were forced to launch the last push that led to the establishment of that strip which assures us freedom from terrorist fire with all their weapons along our entire northern border, including the Galilee panhandle.

Upon completion of this mission today, the Cabinet decided on the cease-fire and we hope the Syrians, too, will accept it and we will then be able to reach an agreement guaranteeing peace and quiet along Israel's northern border and freedom of action to Israel in its fight against terrorism anywhere else in the world. As we announced, we will not accept any terrorist activity anywhere in the world.

However, it must be remembered that in the operation an infrastructure built over many years was destroyed and there is no doubt this will have an impact that will last for years, I hope -- or for a long time at least -- on the terrorists' capability to carry out terrorist acts.

Our forces' situation in the last stage is that we are south of Beirut, at the point south of Beirut Airport: We are 3 km from the Beirut-Damascus highway with fire control over the highway; we are throughout the entire area 40 km from the border which prevents a possible attack on the Galilee panhandle.

As I said, we have paid a heavy price. We sustained many casualties, some of our best fighters. I want to send condolences to their families. These people fell in order to defend the citizens of the State of Israel. To the wounded, I want to wish recovery.

Throughout the entire operation we made efforts not to hit civilians, efforts which, in my opinion, no other army in the world would have made. For this, too, we paid a price. But this is within the IDF's moral standards and nature; it is within the nature of the Jewish people and of the State of Israel and that is why we behaved in this fashion. We hope the operation we carried out will lead to peace, quiet and tranquillity. One should remember that terror does not only produce many victims, terror is perhaps the largest and most tangible danger to peace in our region.

Thank you, we will devote several minutes to questions in Hebrew and we will later proceed to English.

[Question] Mr Defense Minister: Is the cease-fire now being maintained along the borders?

[Answer] We know what a cease-fire is. In the first hours, one should exercise self-control in the first few hours. One must bear in mind that until orders reach the lowest rank -- for our part we issued an order and we ceased firing exactly at 1200 [1000 GMT] on the ground, at sea and in the air.

[Question] Were there contacts with the Syrians in anticipation of the cease-fire and is there willingness emerging on their part to create a new arrangement in Lebanon?

[Answer] This question is premature. The Cabinet will discuss the details of a foreseeable arrangement. I can only express one belief: that any arrangement reached would be of such a nature that it would no longer enable the existence of a terrorist infrastructure to attack our northern settlements and which would hold our northern settlements hostage to the terrorists.

[Question] Mr Sharon: What are the next military moves in southern Lebanon, namely, how long do the IDF units intend to remain in the field? What will happen in the event the Syrians do not honor the cease-fire and what will happen if the terrorists do not respect the cease-fire?

[Answer] We do not have a cease-fire with the terrorists. We did not decide on any cease-fire with the terrorists. We have never signed a cease-fire with terrorists. We do not have a dialogue with terrorists whose avowed purpose is the destruction of Israel.

As for the other questions, the IDF will remain as long as necessary. We do not have any intention whatsoever to keep Lebanon. We recognize its territorial integrity, we recognize Lebanon's sovereignty over its territory. We hope and believe a government free of Syrian pressures and of terrorist threats is established in Lebanon which will be able to reconstruct its destroyed country. We hope the day will come when Lebanon becomes a country that will sign a peace treaty with Israel.

[Question] And what about the Syrians?

[Answer] As for the Syrians, contacts with them were indirect. As noted, the cease-fire went into effect at noon.

[Question] Mr Defense Minister, we have heard a great deal....

[Sharon -- interrupts] Let me add another word on this issue: In today's Cabinet decision it was explicitly stated -- and this should be borne in mind -- that the cease-fire will persist as long as the other side also maintains it. There is no unilateral cease-fire. We ceased firing with the hope the other side also stops it. I hope that will be the case. There will be no unilateral cease-fire.

I want to make another point: In our agreement and proposal on the cease-fire it was explicitly stated that Israel would under no circumstances allow the restationing of missiles in Lebanon, following the brilliant operation of the air force in which we succeeded in removing the missiles from Lebanon, an operation that enabled the successful conclusion of the mission the government entrusted to the IDF.

[Question] Mr Defense Minister, to what extent have the PLO commands in Beirut been hit and are they still operational?

[Answer] In this operation the terrorists were dealt a lethal blow. We do not have conclusive numbers yet, but it is clear they suffered heavy losses, both in terms of manpower, infrastructure, equipment and commands -- and this includes their commands in Beirut.

[Question] Does that total cease-fire [words indistinct] also include the IDF's activity in the area of southern Beirut, including this area (?without making mention of the Syrians). [Words indistinct] does the cease-fire also apply there?

[Answer] According to the Cabinet decision, the fire was stopped along the entire front. Generally speaking, nowhere in the front is there a place where there is only one force. However, I want to emphasize and point out that this operation does not include the continuing cleaning and purging of the area stretching from the line where our forces are stationed and southward. This is a lengthy operation which requires searches and combings of every wadi and cave, or each and every one of the underground installations which the terrorists built. This operation will continue until the area has been absolutely cleaned.

[Question] Does it mean the operations against the terrorists throughout the front will continue

[Answer] There will be quiet along the front lines. If fire is not opened from the other side, we will not shoot either. If we are fired upon, the IDF will respond with full force -- this is the Cabinet's decision. I have already noted that the terrorists were dealt a fatal blow. I hope the very fact of the blow they were dealt will also reduce their attempts to operate. However, any attempted operation will be countered with a reaction.

[Question] Mr Minister, you spoke about the possibility of a new political arrangement in Lebanon. How do you regard the move leading to such an arrangement? Is there any contact with the Christians in northern Lebanon?

[Answer] I did not mention any new political arrangement here. I hope a government with the ability to control is established in Lebanon, that one of the most advance regimes among the Arab countries in the past is restored. We hope and wish this for the Lebanese people, who have suffered so much. The Christians in Lebanon have since 1975 been subject to war and at certain times, I would say, they were subject to genocide and nobody in the world came to their help. We were the only ones who understood their fate because of our being a small nation, we were the only ones in the entire world and we were also the ones who helped.

I want to remind you that our strategy in the operation always was to create a threat in the north and to erode the deployment from the south -- I am referring to the Syrians. As for the terrorists, we attacked them, as you know, both through axes and landing from the sea. However, as far as the Syrians are concerned, the strategy was to create a threat from the north and an erosion from the south.

Another thing I wanted to say is that for the first time we clashed with T-72 tanks. I have just received a report that our Merkava tanks destroyed nine T-72 tanks in a battle this morning, thus showing their supremacy over what had been perhaps thought of as the best tank in existence.

Remarks in English

TA111250 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's news conference at the Staff Command in Tel Aviv -- following an earlier part conducted in Hebrew -- live]

[Text] [Sharon -- picked up in progress by radio] And we will not allow any actions by the PLO Palestinian terrorists against Jews and Israeli installations all around the world -- actions and operations that caused us heavy casualties. I would like to mention that since the cease of fire, or the cessation of hostilities of July 1981, we suffered 25 people killed, more than 250 wounded by terrorists operation from Lebanon.

Today, I may add, that since 1968, by terrorists, PLO terrorists, Palestinian terrorists operating from Lebanon, casualties in Israel and in Europe arrived to the figure of 1,002 dead, 4,350 wounded. Lebanon became the center of the world terrorism. In the last year itself, more than 2,000 terrorists from all around the world -- almost from every terrorist organization upon earth -- got their training, briefing, equipment and so on in Lebanon. We warned again and again. We always thought that we must prevent war, we would like to prevent any military operation. We said it openly. All the leaders of this country talked about it. We used every diplomatic channel to make it clear that we will not allow and we cannot allow a situation where Jews are murdered, assassinated if it's in Israel, if it's along the northern border of the country, through any other border or in any other place upon earth. And we repeated that again and again and again for years. But with no results.

Therefore, the Government of Israel decided on the 5th of June to attack the terrorist PLO bases in Lebanon in order to destroy them and in order to create a strip of about 40 to 45 km wide, a strip which will be clean in the future from any terrorist presence or activity. (?Were) an arrangement, which we don't know yet what's going to be discussed -- and we hope to try and start discussing it very early because Israel does not have any intention whatsoever to keep even part, even 1 inch, of the Lebanese terrain -- but we had to establish this security belt in order to avoid the terrorist to shell our civilian population along our northern border. [sentence as heard]

And I would like to emphasize that they never shelled any military installation, though there are so many of them in this area, and that many of them were overlooked by the terrorists. They always choose to attack civilian population -- towns, villages along the border. And these people became hostages in the hands of the terrorist organizations. So the goal, the target that was given by the government to the army to the general headquarters, was to create this belt.

We had a problem because on the eastern side in this area, which I am pointing at now, the terrorists -- the Palestinian terrorists, the members of the PLO -- deployed their artillery and rocket launchers within the Syrian defensive positions. We made it very clear from the first day that we did not have any intention whatsoever to attack the Syrians. We made it clear to them directly through the media and we used diplomatic channels in order to make it clear that we don't have any intention whatsoever to attack them, not any intention whatsoever. We hoped that they will understand our message and our message was a very simple one! It's to force the terrorists that were deployed within their defensive positions, to force them backwards 25 km [as heard] in order to establish this necessary, crucially-important security belt of 40 to 45 km along our northern border along every point in our northern border. But we did not manage.

But even so [apparently changes idea]. If you followed the Hebrew explanation already you can come immediately to the second phase. As you can see here, here you see the various stages of the operation. [apparently pointing to map]. On the western side the campaign went along two columns going up north: one along the coastal plain, where we had the main centers of the terrorists. The other one in the center, mostly in the area of the Beaufort Castle and the An-Nabatiyah area, which were a place in which terrorist concentrations have been building themselves for years and years. As you can see, if you look at these arrows here, you can see that we were advancing up north and north of this line of 40 km. We did it but on the eastern side we did not attack and we even did not approach too close the Syrian positions. Our strategy was threat from the north, erosion from the south. [live transmission ends]

SOURCES SAY ROAD PAVED FOR HAIG MIDEAST VISIT

TA111452 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1445 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Political circles in Jerusalem have said that now that the firing has ceased, the road has been paved for U.S. Secretary of State Haig to arrive in the region to arrange a comprehensive settlement in Lebanon.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that joint Israeli and U.S. teams will work out the cease-fire details including the clear marking on maps of the forces' locations. Our correspondent further reports that Philip Habib will remain in the region in the meantime.

SENIOR OFFICIAL GIVES DETAILS ON OPERATION

TA111905 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] A senior Israeli official has been giving more details about the cease-fire and the Peace for Galilee Operation. David Essing reports.

[Essing -- live or recorded] The official says today's cease-fire applies only to the front. Obviously, there were still large numbers of terrorists that had been left behind with the Israeli advance. The official said they would be sought and captured. In his words, we are taking their prisoners, we are not shooting them. Israeli forces would not fire unless they open fire first.

The official went on to say that the Peace for Galilee Operation could be compared to the Entebbe rescue mission. The aim was to fight terrorism, not only for Israel but for the entire civilized world. He hoped the operation would earn the same respect and admiration that Entebbe had done.

The official added that even with fairly good intelligence, Israel was surprised by the extent of the PLO buildup. This military machine, he said, was now very, very badly damaged.

Late last night after the fire battles in the eastern sector the operation's limited objectives were accomplished. Israel then decided immediately on a unilateral cease-fire. All Israeli forces had received strict orders to fire back only if they were in danger. Even if the Syrians opened fire but did not endanger Israeli units, they would not fire back. If the Syrians move missiles into Lebanon this would be a violation and Israel would act to prevent it.

The official said that the fact Israel had unilaterally decided to end the fighting had proven groundless all the speculation that Israel was seeking a political change in Lebanon or was seeking a fight with the Syrian Army. He explained that the reason Israel went beyond the objective of 40 km was to ensure that the terrorists would not trickle back after Israeli forces pull out of Lebanon. And here he added: We want to get our forces back home as quickly as possible. By smashing the PLO's military machine the terrorists would not be able to return with impunity as they had after last July.

As for the fighting with the Syrians, Israel had hopes they would not come in. Israel had sent messages at the beginning and through U.S. Ambassador Habib but the Syrians sent in missiles and reinforcements and began a widespread air attack on Israeli troops.

The official also disclosed that Israel had approached the Syrians to remove the PLO artillery stationed behind Syrian lines only 12 km north of the border. Israel called on Syria to withdraw the PLO artillery beyond the 40-km line. He added that the biggest problem in the operation was how to hit the terrorists without attacking the Syrians. But, in the end, the Syrians had left Israel no alternative.

The official also said that quite a considerable number of Israeli casualties came as a result of the effort not to hit Lebanese civilians. He referred to the town of Sidon as an example where 7,000 armed terrorists were located. Israeli military experts said the terrorists could be neutralized by a massive air strike. But this would have meant a heavy civilian loss of life. Israel decided against the air attack and paid with its own casualties. At present Israel was sending relief to Lebanon's civilian population. In total, the terrorists had over 500 artillery pieces stationed in Lebanon, many of which were captured.

As for future political developments, Israel would watch to make very sure there would be no return to the former status quo after having made such a great sacrifice.

EYTAN ASSESSES SYRIAN ARMY, OTHER RELATED ISSUES

TA112004 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1855 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan interviewed by military correspondent Ron Ben-Yishay on 11 June -- place not given -- videotaped]

[Text] [Question] Chief of staff: What military conditions should be kept so that the cease-fire is maintained?

[Answer] The simplest possible condition: that the Syrians return home, namely to their home, to Syria.

[Question] What are the other conditions?

[Answer] I do not conduct negotiations and I do not determine conditions. This is the business of the statesmen.

[Question] Do they continue to introduce surface-to-air missile batteries in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' region?

[Answer] Negative, there is not a single missile battery in the Lebanese Al-Biqa'. The State of Israel will not put up with the rebuilding of this missile system.

[Question] Where are thousands of terrorists who had been in the area south of Beirut and as far as the Haddad enclave?

[Answer] How should I know where they are? I do not know whether there were thousands of terrorists. They certainly fled, got killed in the fighting or disappeared into the population, inside refugee camps. However, most of them are hiding in the area and I do not know where each of them is located.

[Question] In your opinion, now after the cease-fire, will a mopping-up operation, a purging of terrorists from the territory be needed?

[Answer] Certainly.

[Question] How long will this last?

[Answer] This can last a long time, if we do not leave any stone unturned, and I think this is what we should do.

[Question] Is the terrorist military infrastructure in the territory similar to what we thought we would find?

[Answer] Larger and more impressive, with huge amounts of equipment and arms, which I would not have imagined they could use or absorb -- but this is a fact nevertheless. On a single hill east of Sidon, I counted 20 tanks on one hill alone. These tanks were deployed for defense. We found huge quantities. We thought they had 80 tanks, perhaps 100. Some say they had 500.

[Question] Chief of Staff, could you make an initial estimation of the fighting with the Syrians?

[Answer] Certainly. Let us begin with the air war. Even before we attacked the missile system, we had absolute superiority in the air but had difficulties due to this system and the Syrians took advantage of this occasionally to take refuge under its cover, within the defense range of these missiles. This, for us, posed a rather serious problem -- until it was decided to attack this missile system. For the first time in history such a system was attacked. It was totally destroyed and we did not lose one plane in the attack. This enables us to act freely over the area, either by way of extending offensive aid to our forces or by way of defending the skies over our forces against Syrian planes which, from time to time, still try to come and do something -- like today, like yesterday and like the other days. In dogfights the average number of downed Syrian aircraft is increasing. We are shooting down more than 20 planes of all types each day.

[Question] How many planes were shot down today?

[Answer] There were about 18 planes shot down today. When I visited the area this morning only five had been shot down. We could see one of them being shot down by an F-15 at a low altitude, about only 3 km from us. In all the dogfights until now we have lost one Skyhawk and two helicopters. One we lost due to a mistake -- the pilot simply lost his way and flew over an area still in terrorist hands in southern Lebanon and was downed. We lost one armed helicopter [one of the two downed helicopters].

As for the land war, the terrain is very difficult: high mountains, very narrow routes, an area covered with trees, forests, plantations and terraces and villages. To use RPG's, missiles and other such weapons in such terrain is very easy. It is impossible to use the power of an armored force in such an area. We very quickly became used to this situation. Although such conditions are good for the defender -- they help the terrorists defend themselves -- we still pushed them back and took control of everything we wanted.

[Question] What is your estimate of the Syrian armored forces?

[Answer] They also tried to use armored units on such terrain and I would define their attempt as being on a very low level. In the Al-Biqa' region, where the area is more open and it is easier to use armored units and antitank missiles, we can express the full scope of our techniques, arms and advantages, and you know the result.

[Question] There were many fears about the cannon on the T-72 tank and a sort of a myth was created.

[Answer] I do not belittle this cannon or tank. This is a good tank and maybe -- we still do not know -- the best in the world. Maybe now we will take some of them and know more about them. However, one should know how to operate it -- both how to operate it technically and to adjust its operation to the terrain. In this the Syrians do not exhibit a high level and do not seem to be knowledgeable about it. I am not making light of the Syrians. In the Yom Kippur war they demonstrated a certain level of fighting and now too they are persistent and stubborn. In the Yom Kippur war they were the initiators and that gave them momentum although they made many mistakes. Here, we were the ones on the initiative -- not directed against the Syrians -- but the ones who have the initiative nevertheless, and under these circumstances we can confuse them and lead them into a situation in which they will not know exactly how to operate or exhaust the advantages of their tanks.

[Question] How were their commandos?

[Answer] Their commandos were of a reasonable level. Some 100 meters away from where I was, we captured a commando. They simply send them, like a kamikaze, with one RPG and they roam an area. When they see a target they hit it and, if not, they get killed and that is it. It seems the Syrians do not care. This is not our practice or custom, but this is how they use commandos.

[Question] In general, how do you assess the fighting capability of the Syrian Army? Did you have any surprises?

[Answer] No, their stubbornness is known.

[Question] Is it an obstinate fighting army?

[Answer] It is an obstinate army; they have always been obstinate. However, their ability to properly assess a situation and to improvise reactions to a changing situation has apparently not changed.

[Question] Chief of Staff, how does the IDF intend to deploy in the new area currently under its control?

[Answer] I find it hard to answer this question at the moment because I do not know what the conditions in the future will be. I do not know whether the Syrians will maintain the cease-fire. However, assuming they do so, we will have to consider where and which forces to deploy and for how long. There is a problem about the removal of a great deal, perhaps thousands of tons of equipment, supplies and ammunition of the terrorists -- which under no circumstances should be left on Lebanese territory.

[Question] In other words, you foresee a big logistical operation?

[Answer] We have already begun it.

[Question] Is that so?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Chief of Staff, to sum up, if a soldier -- a soldier in the reserves -- were to ask you: How long will we have to wait until we can be released from duty, what would you say?

[Answer] I have already answered this question in the field. However, if the cease-fire is maintained, we will send many reserves home; those who were mobilized first will be sent home and we will send others in their place whom we will mobilize. We will call them up and we will replace them periodically. If the cease-fire is maintained and if we see clear signs it will also be maintained in the future, I think we will begin reducing the forces, releasing the first soldiers next week and replacing them and we will begin organizing for a lengthy stay which will enable the conducting of political negotiations and the evacuating of what we must evacuate.

[Question] Chief of Staff, in this operation in southern Lebanon we sustained -- this is a calculated assessment -- about 100 dead and several hundred wounded. How did this influence the morale of the solders and their preparedness to fight, their belief that the operation is justified?

[Answer] Casualties and victims influence everybody and I am glad they do because we may not have survived if somebody had stood up and said such sacrifices, either in a war or otherwise, do not have an influence on him. As for the morale, perhaps somebody else has thoughts but I would under no circumstances say the casualties have had a negative influence on the fighting ability. Indeed, you can go out to the field and witness it in the units. Of course, everybody has his own thoughts and musings. I did not encounter, in even one war, people with a low fighting ability as a result of casualties. I never came across such a phenomenon but perhaps somebody else at some time did. There were many casualties in this war and I cannot and do not want to make comparisons with other battles or with other wars. I am afraid to say that had this war begun at the initiative of the terrorists and the Syrians -- and this could have happened or perhaps could happen in the near future -- the number of casualties would have been ten-fold higher.

RABIN, BEN-ELISAR INTERVIEWED ON CEASE-FIRE

TA112230 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1815 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Interview with Chairman of Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee, Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar and former Prime Minister MK Yitzhaq Rabin by Ya'aqov Ahime'ir in the studio -- live]

[Text] [Ahime'ir] Gentlemen, today the cease-fire was reached and agreed upon; the political process is underway. Dr Ben-Elisar, on what should Israel insist and not retreat in order to maintain the cease-fire and to reach a new arrangement in Lebanon?

[Ben-Elisar] First of all, in order to maintain the cease-fire the Syrian Army must of course not open fire -- that is the first point. As we have just now heard from the defense minister, we do not have any cease-fire whatsoever with the terrorists but there is a cease-fire announced by both Israel and President al-Asad.

As for the arrangement, the first and main thing is that the northern settlements and Israel's northern border should be outside the range of any fire and that means 40 kms. However, I would not say this is sufficient, but this is of course the main goal. Beyond this, I would say there is a security range rather than just a range of fire. This security range actually applies more to Lebanon itself than to the State of Israel but I am only talking about the aspects connected with the Israeli interest.

[Question] You are broadening the geographic width by some sort of political addition?

[Ben-Elisar] It is and it must be absolutely clear that the State of Israel has no territorial aspirations regarding Lebanon and that as far as we and the Lebanese are concerned, the best thing would be for Lebanon to be independent and sovereign over its entire territory and to also have the strength to maintain this independence.

[Question] MK Rabin, on what should Israel insist in the political arrangement to be reached in Lebanon?

[Rabin] In the first stage, it should insist on strengthening the cease-fire. This is a complex cease-fire, of a kind we have not experienced in the past and the reason for this is simple: Except for the Al-Biqa' area where we are stationed opposite Syrian forces, in the Beirut area, in the vicinity of the Beirut-Damascus highway, we are situated opposite forces which, in certain sectors, include both terrorists and Syrians. The first question is whether the cease-fire will be maintained, and we all hope that will indeed be the case.

Secondly, the government has explicitly defined the goal of the Peace for Galilee Operation. I think that first and foremost we must adhere to this goal. It seems to me that any extension of the political goals beyond the government's defined goal of the operation harbors great dangers. It should be remembered that there was a public argument about the possible purposes of a military operation: Is it possible to eliminate the PLO in Lebanon, is it possible to oust the Syrian Army from Lebanon, is it possible to have the Phalange rule over Lebanon? One thing is clear, the government acted correctly when it defined the Israeli security goal. One must adhere to the achievement of this goal and nothing else.

[Question] Mr Rabin, would you object if Israel were to strive or were to regard it as a condition to change the political order in Lebanon and it only adhered to the security aspect? [sentence as heard]

[Rabin] I would be glad if a central Lebanese rule were to emerge which would maintain full Lebanese control and sovereignty over the entire Lebanese territory and all the foreign forces -- the Syrians, the PLO and the IDF -- left Lebanon. I do not think the Peace for Galilee Operation reached such military achievements that make it possible for Israel to say: This is the goal; as long as these objectives are not attained we will not retreat.

[Question] Dr Ben-Elisar?

[Ben-Elisar] The military achievement is very great, there is hardly any argument about it. It opens before us wide options, beyond maintaining the 40-km range of fire. This does not mean that I really want to keep territory, of course not. After all, we have time and again declared that the IDF is ready to leave when circumstances allow it and the proper arrangements will be made to leave Lebanese soil. However, as a result of the IDF's large achievement, we obtained options and possibilities to insist on our demands, perhaps beyond just the 40-km artillery range.

[Question] You would seize this opportunity?

[Ben-Elisar] I would certainly seize this opportunity, not because I just want to grab and take but because another Lebanon, free of a foreign army -- any foreign army -- is in the interest of Israel and not just Lebanon.

[Question] Mr Rabin, several assessments were voiced regarding the PLO's military infrastructure and its strength. As a former military man, was the PLO's military intrastructure destroyed through the Peace for Galilee Operation?

[Rabin] The PLO and its infrastructure in Lebanon were dealt a devastating blow. There is no doubt that in the Peace for Galilee Operation the PLO was hit as never before, except during the Black September period in Jordan when the PLO was really annihilated in Jordan. At the same time, it cannot be said that the PLO has been annihilated in Lebanon; that was not the purpose of the operation. Therefore, one cannot complain to anybody about not reaching that objective. There are many terrorists in Beirut. The buildings of the commands were destroyed and their prestige was tarnished; their strength was significantly reduced but there is no talking about the annihilation of the PLO in Lebanon. A devastating blow -- yes, a blow from which the PLO will take years to recover -- yes. However, it was not annihilated, nor was the PLO's attacking capability destroyed, not even as far as the next few weeks are concerned, for instance, outside the Middle East area.

[Question] Mr Rabin, could you disclose to us whether in the meetings you and Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres held with the prime minister during the operation you leveled any criticism?

[Rabin] The prime minister informed us about the government's intentions and its considerations. We exchanged views and in the course of this war we did not level criticism. If we had any remarks we made them but I will certainly not repeat them here.

[Question] Dr Ben-Elisar, how do you evaluate how Syria came out of this war in Lebanon?

[Ben-Elisar] Before returning to Syria, I simply want to add something to MK Rabin's remarks, although I agree with everything he said. However, it is very important to note that the PLO has lost its territorial stronghold and, in fact, this is the last possible territorial stronghold on Israel's borders.

[Question] If some other element replaces it....

[Ben-Elisar -- interrupting] I cannot conceive that the PLO will in any way regain a territorial stronghold on Israel's border within Lebanon; this is totally inconceivable. This is actually the devastating blow, all the rest was stated by MK Rabin.

As for Syria, it has probably retained the most important thing as far as it is concerned and that is its presence in Al-Biqa', not only north of the Beirut-Damascus axis but also south of it. It has also kept the axis itself and actually its stronghold over Beirut. These are the things Damascus wished more than anything else and it has kept them. Syria has been dealt a blow from the point of view of its status and prestige -- insofar as Al-Asad had them. Al-Asad has personally been dealt a heavy blow. After all, he boasted and bragged that he was the leader of the rejectionist front and so forth. There is no doubt he was dealt a heavy blow politically, on the international level -- and not only the internal Arab level -- as well as in terms of his position with regard to the Soviet Union and maybe the attitude of the Soviet Union toward him.

[Question] Mr Rabin, does the fact that Syria has emerged defeated in the war create an opportunity for a dialogue between Syria and Israel about a new arrangement in Lebanon?

[Rabin] MK Ben-Elisar has said -- and I absolutely agree with him -- that Syria has emerged defeated from the political point of view but it is still in control over a significant part of Al-Biqa'; except for the southern region; and the Beirut-Damascus highway for as long as it controls it; and it controls Beirut. All these provide Syria with influence over whatever happens politically in Lebanon. It has certainly maintained its senior position [bekhora] as a foreign country in everything pertaining to Lebanon's future. I will add that the PLO's situation in the Beirut area, even if significantly reduced, and the Syrian presence make it very difficult to achieve the political arrangement we would all like to see established in Lebanon, that is, a free Lebanon. Therefore, I would say that Israel should focus its political efforts on the goal as defined by the Israeli Government upon the beginning of the Peace for Galilee Operation; to make sure that those military achievements made to obtain the goal defined by the government are not lost and basically that a 40-km strip is created north of our border with Lebanon free of terrorists, and the terrorists are not allowed to return and to shell the settlements with artillery and katyushas. This must be the main goal. As long as it is not obtained, the IDF must remain in the area. The solution I regard as possible and feasible is a multinational force. I would like to see the Americans in the area. I would like to see the Americans as partners in such a force. Such a force would be effective and efficient to prevent it. In my opinion, this is the chief priority; all the rest pertains to the appended efforts which would be good to obtain.

[Question] Dr Ben-Elisar, how do you view an arrangement in Lebanon? To be more precise, to whom should the IDF hand over this territory when it withdraws?

[Ben-Elisar] I would suggest we not hasten yet -- this is only the first day of the cease-fire -- and rush to formulate possible political solutions. The options are in our hands; we hold the cards. This does not mean efforts will not be made to take these cards from us. These efforts will certainly be made and I presume the United States will also make them to serve its own interests, of course. However, there is proof that our relations with the United States are of such a nature that we can strive -- not only for our sake but for the sake of the Americans, the Western world and Lebanon itself -- to ensure more than just the 40-km range of fire. As for the formula, whether it involves a multinational, an international force or any other arrangement -- in my opinion, it is too premature. I can already see many disadvantages both to an international or multinational force. The situation that will be created in Lebanon cannot be compared with the situation created, for example, in the Sinai. We signed a peace treaty with Egypt and a multinational force was introduced there, the key partner being the United States. The situation is different here and I see many disadvantages but it is still too premature to talk about it.

[Question] Thank you very much. We hope the cease-fire agreement is indeed maintained.

ARMED ELEMENTS IN S. LEBANON URGED TO SURRENDER

JN111516 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1438 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] The IDF Command has issued the following statement:

Statement by the IDF command to the last remnants of the armed elements in southern Lebanon:

The IDF today completed all the tasks entrusted to it in southern Lebanon. Hence, the opportunity is there for a large number of Israeli units to radically purge the area without failing to mop up and purge every inch of the land.

Oh armed element: Stop and think. Hundreds of your colleagues have given themselves up and are enjoying good treatment. They were provided with the water, food and medical care they needed. The IDF has taken into consideration the fact that you may be afraid of being harmed when giving yourself up to our forces. The IDF Command pledges not to harm any armed element who gives up his weapons and surrenders.

Oh armed element: Stop and think. The IDF gives you another last chance to give yourself up and save your life. Follow all of the following instructions:

1. Drop your weapon and turn yourself in to the nearest IDF unit.

2. If you are afraid to surrender, send an emissary whom you trust such as a notable, shaykh or child to get you a pledge from the IDF that you will not be harmed.

Oh last remnants of the armed elements in the field: Stop and think. Is there any reason to lose your life when the battles are over? Turn yourself in immediately to the IDF to return once again to your home and family. Give yourself up and you will be safe.

POLITICAL FACTIONS VIEW CEASE-FIRE, AFTERMATH

TA111758 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Several parties and movements have commented on the cease-fire in Lebanon.

The Shinuy Movement expressed the hope that the cease-fire would stabilize and that Israel would assist in rebuilding towns and villages in Lebanon. According to Shinuy, the military victory and the PLO defeat call upon Israel to show generosity and political wisdom in its approach to the Palestinian problem. This problem will not be solved only through political means.

The Tehiya faction welcomed the cease-fire and called on the government to conduct the political campaign with the same daring and ingeniousness the IDF used in conducting the military campaign. Tehiya believes that only the IDF, along with Major Haddad's forces, will be able to supervise security in Lebanon as long as an independent state is not established there.

RAKAH secretary Me'ir Wilner said that Israel was forced to halt the fire under the pressure of world public opinion, especially the pressure exerted by the Soviet Union. He called on the government to carry out the UN Security Council resolution to unconditionally withdraw its soldiers from Lebanon.

The chairman of the Sheli Executive, Uri Avneri, said Sharon and Begin had stopped the fire in the wake of a U.S. ultimatum. In his opinion, they did not reach the goals they had set out to achieve, namely, the PLO's destruction, the occupation of all Lebanon and the establishment of a puppet government under Israeli sponsorship. Avneri urged Sharon to meticulously abide by the cease-fire without resorting to excuses to violate it.

The Peace Now movement expressed its relief about the cease-fire and regret about the killing of civilians and the destruction of the homes of many people. The movement announced it would later make public criticism of the operation in Lebanon.

The chairman of the Jewish Agency, Arye Dulzin, this evening called for the immediate establishment of a national unity government and for keeping the unity of the people in times of peace too.

SHAMIR ON CEASE-FIRE, CONTACTS WITH U.S.

TA120836 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0820 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Interview with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer on the "Weekly Newsreel" on 12 June -- place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Foreign Minister, good day to you. The shooting has not yet stopped in Lebanon and according to various reports the IDF units are returning fire at terrorist sources of fire south of Beirut and in other areas. When do you think a way will be found to silence the cannons and to make room for a political arrangement?

[Answer] According to the information I have right now, or today, a cease-fire actually exists in all the areas where the IDF is stationed, except for a few places -- or rather just one place. It is only natural that after such intensive fighting the shooting cannot stop all at once in all places. I assume we are heading toward a full cease-fire.

[Question] The cease-fire is only with Syria, not with the terrorists, so government spokesmen have announced. Who, in your opinion, can force the cease-fire upon the terrorist organizations? Let me phrase the question a bit differently: How would it be possible to reach an arrangement without the terrorist organizations in Lebanon being party to it?

[Answer] In effect there still is no cease-fire agreement [heskem]. The Israeli Cabinet decided to hold back all of its army's warlike activities after the objectives of the Peace for Galilee campaign had been obtained. If an arrangement is reached -- and we would like to reach one -- then naturally the agreement will be reached with the Syrian Government. Of course, this is a government and a state. We never had an agreement with the terrorist organizations, nor can one be reached with them.

[Question] So what will happen if the terrorist organizations continue to shoot?

[Answer] This morning I heard 'Arafat's announcement, informing the UN secretary general that he is prepared to accept the call for a cease-fire. This reminds me of an announcement of similar import made about a year ago, in July 1981, after the organizations -- which he heads -- were in a desperate situation of exhaustion. The implication of the call he made today proves he has reached the same situation. This is why we, or I think they would cease their activity without an official arrangement anyway.

[Question] Sir, with your permission, let us now move to the next stage, after the cease-fire -- assuming that it is indeed achieved. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has said this is the right time for a separation of forces. Is this the Israeli position too?

[Answer] We have declared a cease-fire, and now it must be organized in agreements [heskemim] and arrangements [hesderim] that will safeguard Israel's security interests. This might be given all sorts of names, and all sorts of formulas could be found for such an arrangement, but this is a subject for talks and negotiations that would begin in the nearest future, in the next few days.

[Question] But what is the scenario you envision? Could you draw an outline of what will happen now, today or tomorrow, in this regard?

[Answer] As we all know, Philip Habib, -- the U.S. President's special envoy -- is here. He arrived here after holding talks with the Syrian president. We will converse with him tomorrow, and also with his aides. The U.S. secretary of state might also come to this region. Thus, we will launch talks with our friends from the United States, and together we will seek an appropriate arrangement to put an end to the terrorist acts from Lebanese territory.

[Question] It appears that Israel and Syria have already held a dialogue -- although not directly, but through the United States. Still, do you view what happened last week in Lebanon as a way of beginning a dialogue with Syria on broader issues?

[Answer] The cease-fire we declared and which is being observed today by Syria as well proves the truth of our thesis, the one we have repeated many times -- namely, that a peace arrangement between Israel and any Arab coungry in the region is possible. There is no chance of there being a peace agreement with only one element, the terrorist organizations. With them a peace agreement is impossible because their proclaimed and actual goal is to annihilate Israel and because to attain this objective they are doing everything they can to prevent us from reaching peace agreements with Arab countries.

As for your question, a peace agreement with Syria is definitely possible for one day, if it is prepared for it.

[Question] Perhaps something about the coordination with the United States: Last week the U.S. President sent several letters to the prime minister, and one was described by the United States as a firm one. What degree of coordination is there between Israel and the United States in all the moves having to do with solving the Lebanon problem?

[Answer] There are constant contacts, talks, exchanges of written messages which are frank and exhibit all the friendship and straightforwardness that exists between Israel and the United States. The U.S. administration was not surprised by the Peace for Galilee Operation. It was surprised by its timing, but from talks with us it knew such a campaign was very probable if the terrorist activity did not stop. We are continuing to hold talks with the United States in order to cooperate with our friends who constitute the largest superpower in the world -- in order to reach an agreement for peace and stability in the Middle East, the region where we live, and the region which is vital to U.S. interests.

[Question] People are now talking about the arrangement that would apply in Lebanon, and how it would look. Can it be said the Christians in Lebanon, or groups of Christians, are Israel's allies in such an arrangement? I will phrase my question differently: What future arrangement do you foresee for Lebanon?

[Answer] The government announcement both on the Peace for Galilee campaign and on its end -- namely the cease-fire -- reiterated that our aspiration and hope is to reach a peaceful agreement with a government of a free, independent and sovereign Lebanon. This is our policy. This is the basic and permanent Israeli interest. We are interested in making peace with a Lebanese Government that would want to make peace with us and that will be capable of doing so, which it will the moment it is not under the pressure and threats of alien elements endangering Lebanon's interests. This is our policy.

As for the ways to do this, these will be determined after calculations taking the circumstances into account.

[Question] In the past there was a lot of talk about the aid Israel had extended to the Christians, and the prime minister discussed that. Have the Christians this time helped Israel in its war in Lebanon?

[Answer] Negative. The answer is a resolute no. No one helped us in this war, no one cooperated with us in this campaign and no one, apart from Israeli people, knew about the operation. Therefore, I can safely say -- as we have told the United States and other friends -- that no Lebanese element either knew or was partner to the Peace for Galilee Operation.

[Question] Which is why you are disappointed about this or is this simply a fact?

[Answer] I am not disappointed. We did not need it and we are not interested in all of Lebanon's internal wars. On the contrary, we believe some sort of uniformity of views and national unity around the need to establish an independent and soverign Lebanon that would not be a game for foreign interests is slowly taking shape there. This is precisely our interest: that Lebanon will be such. We are convinced that if it is so, we will be able to reach a peace agreement with it.

## Adhering to Original Aims

TA121659 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1610 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Excerpt] On the political front, U.S. envoy Philip Habib and the U.S. ambassador to Israel held contacts today with the director general of the Foreign Ministry, David Kimche, and with the director general's deputy, Hanan Baron, with the aim of making the cease-fire in Lebanon firm. Here in the studio is our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer:

It is difficult to call what is occurring in Lebanon a cease-fire and several more hours will be needed before the shooting stops completely. U.S. envoy Philip Habib spent the day in ceaseless attempts to make the situation firmer. The Israeli position that was presented to him is that the IDF did not open fire, but reacted against sources of fire, mainly from terrorists. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told me today that Israel had not had nor will it have a cease-fire agreement with the terrorists. Shamir rejected the criticism being leveled at the government that it expanded the scope of the IDF operation in Lebanon.

[Begin Shamir recording] Israel is faithful and adhering to the targets it determined for the Peace for Galilee campaign. It has not deviated, it is not deviating nor will it deviate from the framework of the targets that it set for itself. It is natural that when one speaks and deliberates about an arrangement that will put an end to the dangers to which Israel's security is exposed from Lebanese territory, various ideas should be raised about the arrangements, about the conditions that will prevail in the future in Lebanon, in which we should find the conditions that will lead to a solution to the problems which prompted the Peace for Galilee campaign to be undertaken. [end recording]

CEASE-FIRE AGAINST TERRORISTS DECLARED 12 JUNE

TA122012 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1802 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Within 1 hour, this evening at 2100 [1900 GMT], the IDF will cease to react to the fire of the terrorists. This has just been reported by our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer.

[Schiffer -- live] The Foreign Ministry spokesman, Avi Pazner, this evening said the IDF was ordered to cease fire on all fronts. Despite the cease-fire [with the Syrians] the terrorists have continued to fire at our forces. Nevertheless, we have decided to make an attempt and cease fire this evening at 2100. The IDF has been issued the proper instructions. If the terrorists nevertheless continue their attacks, we will see ourselves free to react with full force, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Well, within 1 hour the IDF will cease fire against the terrorists in Lebanon. However, as said, if the terrorists continue to shoot, the IDF will react.

Shamir Comments

TA121950 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1905 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] If the cease-fire that was declared a few minutes ago lasts, the Cabinet will begin tomorrow crystallizing its proposals for the solution to the problem of Lebanon. Guiding Israel is the principle that any arrangement must guarantee -- in a way that cannot be undermined -- that the situation in Lebanon will not return to what it was before and that the terrorists will not be able to reestablish themselves within a 40-km range from the most northerly Israeli point. Our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram speaks with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir here in the studio about the next stages in the political struggle when fighting in Lebanon ends.

[Question] Mr Shamir, first, the matter of the cease-fire. Yesterday Israel announced a unilateral cease-fire. The Syrians are honoring it. Should today's announcement not be regarded as an attempt to reach a comprehensive agreement with the PLO?

[Answer] No. The announcement made by the Cabinet exposes the situation as it is. We declared a cease-fire yesterday of our own free will; that is a unilateral cease-fire. In general, the Syrians have kept it. The terrorists have not honored the cease-fire; they have continued to attack our troops. We, of course, replied. Today we decided to attempt a cease-fire. This was not as a result of contacts with foreign elements. This was our own initiative. We decided to make another attempt this evening to stop the firing. If the terrorists, too, stop firing, firing will stop.

[Question] If the terrorists stop firing, does this mean a freeze in the existing situation in the field, including from the aspect of the terrorists' positions?

[Answer] First of all, this is a cease-fire. What happens after that, we will speak of tomorrow.

[Question] Mr Shamir, as has been published, you sat today with envoy Philip Habib. Were issues connected with the final arrangement in Lebanon also discussed?

[Answer] Not yet. General talks, most general, were begun with him. It is clear that all his efforts over the last few days have been devoted to achieving the cease-fire, to getting the Syrians to honor the cease-fire. We had very general talks about principles that will be the foundations of the new situation that is to be created after the cease-fire. Tomorrow the Cabinet will decide about the way in which the negotiations are to be conducted. The people who will conduct the negotiations will be chosen and we will begin the work.

[Question] Are there any U.S. ideas, as far as you have heard, from Mr Habib?

[Answer] There are all sorts of ideas. In fact, after all, the ideas are not actually original. There is already a certain tradition of cease-fires in the world and of certain bodies that come to supervise a cease-fire but we will have to discuss this with them.

[Question] I asked if, regarding the arrangement in Lebanon, the political arrangement, there are any U.S. ideas.

[Answer] There are ideas. I do not know if they are U.S. ideas, but we will have to discuss this, and also to crystallize the ideas between ourselves.

[Question] Is there any maximum solution you would like Israel to see and what is the minimum Israel might agree to regarding the final arrangement in Lebanon?

[Answer] I will not now define our maximum and minimum demands [derishot]. After all, we want to see that Lebanon no longer serves as a basis for the terrorists' actions. That is the first point, the main and most basic point. All the rest, with whom to guarantee this, who will be in charge of keeping these arrangements, how relations will be, how the contacts will be -- that will be decided on during the negotiations.

[Question] I would like you to talk for a moment about a possible U.S. position. Is there no danger that, as a result of pressure by the Arab countries, the United States will take a position that will not be to our liking?

[Answer] Everything is possible, but nobody can force us to accept a position that does not appear reasonable to us.

[Question] Are we taking U.S. pressure into account?

[Answer] There are no U.S. pressures.

[Question] In the future?

[Answer] There have not been any and I hope there will not be any. And this is for the simplest reason, because the Americans have sufficient experience and they know they will not obtain anything from us by pressure.

[Question] Mr Shamir, in your opinion, is there any possibility of a withdrawal from Lebanon in stages, during political negotiations?

[Answer] That belongs to the negotiations. I do not imagine there will be a withdrawal before we crystallize the principles of the arrangement and before we are sure we have achieved the goal we set for ourselves at the beginning of the Peace for Galilee campaign.

[Question] Will Israel continue to stand in the suburbs of Beirut and on the Beirut-Damascus highway throughout the negotiations?

[Answer] There are all sorts of possibilities. I would not like to go into details now. After all, there is the matter of certain distances [merhaqim], certain ranges [tevah]. There are problems involving the internal situation in Lebanon. There is interest in determining who will be the person with whom we will speak in the negotiations, with whom we will decide on the arrangements in Lebanon. There are various problems. There are various issues. I would not want, today, to predict the future.

[Question] Will the prime minister leave in the middle of next week for the United States, as planned?

[Answer] He will leave as planned to fulfill his mission.

[Question] The day after tomorrow you are leaving for Paris. What do you expect there, in your estimation, in view of the almost hostile announcements by the Government of France?

[Answer] Well, as is known, the Government of France, France itself, the French people, the president of France, Francois Mitterrand, are generally suspected of being friends of the nation of Israel and of the State of Israel. To our great regret, there are differences of opinion today between us and, mainly, differences of opinion about the issue of a Palestinian state.

[Question] Yes, but the differences of opinion today are more on the issue of Israel's action in Lebanon.

[Answer] On that, too, on that, too, and those differences of opinion, including the Lebanese matter, originate in the differences of opinion over the Palestinian matter in general and those differences of opinion, in my view, should not prevent a dialogue between us and France. On the contrary, I think those differences of opinion make that dialogue imperative so we can explain our positions and, perhaps, decrease the distance between us. Because of that I think I must go to France.

[Question] Would you sa the prime minister's mission to the United States and your mission to Paris will be easy?

[Answer] I do not want to make comparisons between my visit to France and the prime minister's mission to the United States. The latter is far more encompassing and broader from the political aspect. I think the prime minister's mission is very important and mine is also important.

BEN-ELISAR ON MINIMUM IN LEBANON NEGOTIATIONS

TA121033 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0905 GMT 12 Jun 82

["Special 'Peace for Galilee' newsreel" interview with Chairman of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar by moderator Dan Shilon in the studios -- live]

[Text] [Question] Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, good day to you.

[Answer] A happy and blessed Sabbath.

[Question] Mr Ben-Elisar, would you accept any of the following adjectives for what we should expect in the next few days: long, difficult, and perhaps even frustrating times?

[Answer] I fear this is probably true. I do not know whether it will be frustrating, because after all we must control our tempers and nerves even in the political negotiations just as much as we control our tempers in times of war. But it will certainly be difficult.

[Question] What do we actually want to attain?

[Answer] What we wish to attain is peace for the State of Israel and peace for the Jews. This may sound a bit like a slogan, but the main thing is that we must no longer be under the threat of various sorts of attacks -- particularly, of course, by the Palestinian terrorists. After all, that was the defined objective of the operation which in essence a priori was limited. Perhaps today, a week after the beginning of the fighting and a day after the cease-fire, it may sound a bit strange, but the operation had to be limited, and hence the objectives, which are only partial objectives, as well. After all, we did not enter into the war to effect an order in the Middle East and remove the Syrians from Lebanon or establish a new Lebanon -- although we may have wanted all of this. The goal was actually to remove the Palestinian danger, and this we achieved.

[Question] Nevertheless, regarding the expected political negotiations: In somewhat more concrete terms, more than just -- and this is not a mere bagatelle -- obtaining peace for Israel, what will we demand in the political negotiations? What, in concrete terms, will we demand [nidrosh]?

[Answer] That the terrorists -- Palestinian or anyone having evil thoughts against the State of Israel and whose word cannot be trusted -- do not approach a reasonable line away from the Israeli borders. A reasonable line is in fact determined by the artillery range, which is the well-known range of the 40 km. This is really the minumum of the minimum. However, I do not believe Israel would be satisfied with only this, because ultimately who will ensure us they will not come within this range? This is where the problems begin. Will it be some sort of police? There is no international police. By some multinational force or other force? All these arragements and guarantees must satisfy us in this regard. It seems to me this is precisely what is also dragging us into a somewhat more stable structure in Lebanon: not so much for the sake of Lebanon itself as for the pure Israeli interest.

[Question] Are all these demands that we will present now in the political negotiations actually realistic demands that would ultimately satisfy us, not only on the face of things, for apperance only?

[Answer] If we had demanded that there be no Syrians in Lebanon -- and incidentally this is only my own private opinion -- then Israel must insist that all foreign forces, primarily the Syrian forces, be removed from Lebanon. But I do not know if this is a realistic demand. Many think this would be impossible to attain, so what I have now expressed is my own personal view. In terms of realistic demands, this is truly the minimum of the minimum: that the northern settlements no longer be within the range of the cannons and the artillery. We should also insist that certain Lebanese aspirations be fulfilled, so that they can be freed of the yoke of the Syrians and the Palestinians. But as to what extent this demand [drisha] of ours would not be construed as intervention in the affairs of Lebanon, this of course I do not know; but I presume this is how it would be conceived. There is a great deal of hypocrisy here, because for years Lebanon was conquered by the Syrians and by the Palestinians, yet no one said a word. The poor Lebanese were actually being brutalized and again no one said a word. But now that we are there, everybody is raising an outcry.

[Question] Dr Ben-Elisar, although politicians do not like to answer hypothetical questions, let me ask you nevertheless: What will happen if we do not achieve these conditions? What if our demands are not met, and we are inside Lebanon at the moment?

[Answer] I think under no circumstances and under no conditions will we be able to give up that initial and minimal target -- and I repeat, it is minimal -- as the Israeli Cabinet presented it: namely, a 40-km firing range along the entire Israeli border with Lebanon.

[Question] In other words, we will -- theoretically and perhaps even in practice -- be prepared to remain or stay for a long period of time in Lebanon?

[Answer] It seems to me that despite the heavy price we paid, which was so militarily successful, the military operation opened to us -- precisely thanks to that military success -- many political options as well as a position of counterpressure to the pressure that (?was) applied to us. But I would hestitate to call it a position of power. It is a good thing this is what happened. If we have to give up, then we will be able to give up, or shall we say we will have a concession range up to that minimum from which we will not be able to move, which is those 40 km.

[Question] But is there a possibility that the IDF will remain inside Lebanon for a prolonged period of time?

[Answer] It is hard to believe we will be allowed to remain in Lebanon for a long period of time. Incidentally, we are not even that interested in staying in Lebanon for long, unless those conditions we are presenting -- those minimal conditions -- are not fulfilled. If the need arises to face pressures regarding those 40 km, I beleive we will have to withstand the pressures and also remain inside that 40 km range perhaps longer than we think now.

[Question] Israel's international predicament was difficult even before the operation in Lebanon. Is there no fear that as a result of this operation relations with the Western world, and particularly with the United States, have been tarnished?

[Answer] I think not. What happened here is actually what happened last week, when Israel decided to remove the Iraqi nuclear threat. Everyone shouted, but deep in their hearts everyone knew that in fact Israel was right and that it was not relieving itself alone from a serious threat. Here, too, the declarations are sharp, coming from various sources -- but, incidentally not from the United States, and I am emphasizing this, for here the understanding is even overt. Despite the sharp declarations, I believe that in very many countries, including France, people know the truth: That we were in fact right in what we did for our own sake, but even unintentionally for the sake of the Lebanese as well, for whose sake we also acted.

[Question] Dr Ben-Elisar, thank you very much. Good Sabbath.

[Answer] A good and blessed Sabbath.

ARENS COMMENTS ON U.S. POLICY TOWARD OPERATION

TA121227 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1040 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Ambassador to Washington Moshe Arens interviewed via telephone by announcer Dan Shilon -- live]

[Text] [Question] Do you think the balanced line demonstrated by the United States that we heard about early this week is still continuing?

[Answer] I do not think balanced is the correct characterization. Rather, it would be worthwhile to examine what are the U.S. objectives and the proclaimed U.S. policy toward this region and in particular toward Lebanon. It is known that this president and his administration maintain a very strong policy against international terrorism and subsequently also against the PLO as a terrorist organization. It is also known that this administration is committed to reestablishing Lebanon as an independent state and to removing the foreign -- PLO and Syrian -- forces from Lebanon. There is no reason to fear that the administration will not remain faithful to these two goals and this policy.

[Question] In other words, Israel stands a chance of being able to insist on its conditions in the course of the negotiations, or alternatively to keep its hold of the territories for a long time?

[Answer] I cannot predict the future. And therefore I am unable to answer this question, but I think there is a very good chance that in the course of the contacts and talks between us and the United States we will find a lot in common in terms of goals, and therefore there is also a chance we will also find quite a bit in common when courses of action are discussed.

[Question] Was there no surprise here in the moderate U.S. reaction early last week?

[Answer] We all were obviously happy with this reaction. It would have to be difficult for us to have been surprised because after all for many months a lot of work was being done here. Talks were underway with the U.S. administration over the Lebanese issue both in Israel and here in Washington, in the course of which we presented our positions. Even if we did not reach an agreement [haskama] with the same operation lines about which we talked, I think we at least reached a substantial degree of understanding for our motives and the needs as we saw them. Therefore I think we should similarly not be surprised that the United States has evinced marked understanding for the operation from the beginning.

[Question] Did we tell them about the operation itself?

[Answer] Certainly, the prime minister sent a letter to President Reagan as soon as the operation was launched, informing him about the operation and its objectives.

[Question] But on the eve of the operation?

[Answer] As I asked you before, what do you mean by "on the eve of the operation?" I told you about the letter the prime minister sent the President at the outset of the operation and I also told you that before that, for many months, we held contacts and talks with the U.S. administration on the subject of Lebanon. The latest talks that were conducted here were held during the defense minister's visit, a not insubstantial part of which was also devoted to Lebanon.

ALIGNMENT SUPPORTS CEASE-FIRE DECISION

TA122322 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2300 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] The Alignment supports the government's decision to declare a cease-fire on all fronts and with all forces and expresses the hope that all parties honor the cease-fire.

The Alignment's Foreign Affairs and Security Committee convened this evening to discuss the situation and at the end of the meeting expressed opposition to any attempt to use the IDF to impose political arrangements which are not included in the government's declaration on the Peace for Galilee Operation. The occupation of Beirut, the Alignment states, is not included among the operations' objectives. The Alignment adds that it is in Israel's moral and political interest to adopt all necessary measures to prevent harm to the civilian population which is not participating in the campaign.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON 13 JUNE CABINET SESSION

TA131208 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1147 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Communique on 13 June Cabinet session read by Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor -- live in English]

[Text] In the weekly session of the Cabinet, the prime minister, the foreign minister and the minister of defense presented reports. Reports were given on the military situation in the north, the cease-fire and diplomatic contacts. A discussion was held on the fundamentals of the arrangements for the political negotiations. The Cabinet appointed a committee of experts consisting of two representatives of the Foreign Office and two senior IDF officers. This committee shall submit proposals regarding the future of the security arrangements in the north. The prime minister informed the Cabinet that this afternoon the ministerial committee that has been appointed for this purpose would meet Ambassador Philip Habib and present to him basic proposal regarding the arrangements for the future.

The Cabinet confirmed the prime minister's visit to the United States for the United Nations special assembly and for a meeting with the President of the United States. The Cabinet also confirmed the journey of the foreign minister, Mr Shamir, for an official visit to France. Thank you.

Outline for Negotiations Set

TA131606 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1540 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] In an interview with IDF radio, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says the government has decided to prevent the return of the terrorists and the rebuilding of their infrastructure in all the places in which the IDF is stationed. It is clear to the United States that Israel will not withdraw from any position in Lebanon before this has been guaranteed, Shamir said.

The Cabinet today set out the general outline for the negotiations. The first meeting between Philip Habib and the negotiations team is currently underway in Jerusalem. Our political correspondent Gad Becker reports:

[Becker -- live] At this moment the ministerial team to the negotiations is giving Philip Habib an initial Israeli proposal for a new arrangement in Lebanon. At the Cabinet session today mention was made of minimum and maximum demands, mandatory goals and goals on which there may be a compromise. The 40-km zone must be clear of terrorists -- this position is known, but it was joined today by a new demand. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says:

[Begin recording] [Shamir] It is also clear to the United States that it is inconceivable that Israel will withdraw from its positions in Lebanon before it is guaranteed that the terrorist organizations will not return to the sites reached by the Israeli Army. As for the stages, the steps and the ways leading to it -- this we will negotiate.

[Becker] Sir: The Israeli demand that terrorists should not rebuild their infrastructure in the occupied areas lying beyond the 40-km range -- is this a condition for the withdrawal and the removal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon?

[Answer] In any case, this is our policy and this is our decision -- to prevent the return of the terrorists, the rebuilding of their infrastructure which might enable them to resume their war against us from Lebanese territory. [end recording]

[Becker -- live] In the negotiations, Israel will present in principle a demand that all the foreign forces leave Lebanon, including the Syrians and the terrorists although it appears this is not an unambiguous condition for the evacuation of the region.

The Cabinet today decided it would strive for the establishment of a multinational force that would supervise the 40-km zone. It was decided that the force must be a large one and equipped with the means for carrying out its mission. Israel will demand that it be made clear that nobody will be able to unilaterally expel the force. Clearly, a lengthy and most complex political process is involved in the establishment of such a force.

As for the Lebanese Government and its strengthening, the government today said the Lebanese Government would have to be a signatory to the agreement on the establishment of the supervisory force or any other agreements. Foreign Minister Shamir today expressed the hope that the Peace for Gailiee Operation would help to strengthen the Lebanese Governemnt and increase its independence. Shamir also assessed that the terrorist fire while is still continuing, mainly in the Beirut area, will ultimately cease.

[Begin Shamir recording] I think they are doing this out of despair. However, I hope they cease firing out of the exhaustion they are experiencing and which will gradually increase. [end recording]

HABIB MEETS WITH MINISTERIAL TEAM ON LEBANON

TA131805 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1714 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] The first meeting between the ministeraial team handling the negotiations on the political arrangements in Lebanon and U.S. envoy Philip Habib ended this evening in Jerusalem. The prime minister conveyed to Mr Habib the basic proposals on a solution which were formulated in today's Cabinet session. We will now go over to our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer at the prime minister's office.

[Schiffer -- live] As usual, U.S. envoy Philip Habib left the meeting and did not say a word to the journalists. Indeed, before negotiations on the political arrangements in Lebanon begin Mr Habib will deal with the stabilization of the cease-fire. We have learned that the United States demanded [tav'ah] that Israel stop the air force bombing of Beirut in reaction to the terrorists' fire.

The proposals submitted to Philip Habib include both wishes [ma'vayim] and indispensable conditions [tnayim bal-ya'avru] for the IDF withdrawal from Lebanon. Israel will not leave the area conquered by the IDF until the proper arrangements have been guaranteed to prevent the rebuilding of a new infrastructure of the terrorist organizations and until it has been assured that the northern settlements are out of the range of cannons and katyushas. The proposal goes on to say that Israel will not agree to the existence of terrorist bases in Lebanon and expresses the desire that all the foreign forces pull out of Lebanon. A multinational force will be established to supervise the 40-km zone north of the Israeli border.

At today's Cabinet session the prime minister emphasized several times that Israel does not want to stay in Lebanon. Once the political-security arrangement is found to insure the Galilee's well being and to prevent the terrorists from harming us, the IDF will leave Lebanese soil, Mr Begin said. The prime minister added that the superivsory force to be established will have to be acceptable to the Government's of Lebanon, Israel and the United States.

It was further pointed out at the Cabinet session that the presence of U.S. units in the force is important. In any case, the goal is that the multinational force should not be under UN aegis and that the Soviet Union should be left out of future arrangements.

As said, these are Israel's basic proposals and not all of them constitute indispensable conditions for the IDF's withdrawal. Additional ideas will be raised in the course of the negotiations.

Through its proposal, the government wanted to present the United States with several directions for a solution. The prime minister accepted Education Minister Zvulun Hammer's proposal that the Cabinet should issue guidelines on every issue to the ministerial team handling the negotiations. Within a short time, a committee of experts including IDF representatives -- the deputy chief of staff, the chief of intelligence and Maj Gen Avraham Tamir -- representatives of the Foreign Ministry -- Director General David Kimche, Deputy Director General Hanan Bar-On and the Foreign Ministry's legal adviser -- will convene to formulate proposals about future security arrangements in the north.

PRACTICAL NEGOTIATIONS AWAIT BEGIN'S RETURN

TA132038 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Report by Elimelekh Ram]

[Excerpt] The negotiations on a political settlement in Lebanon will not enter their practical stage until Prime Minister Menahem Begin returns from the United States in the middle of next week. Begin will present Israel's position concerning the settlement in Lebanon and on his return to Israel he will brief the Cabinet on President Reagan's position. It is assumed tht afterwards the negotiations will go into high gear.

BEGIN OPPOSES SEPARATION OF IDF, SYRIAN FORCES

TA131410 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] The prime minister today said Israel opposes a separation of IDF and Syrian forces in Lebanon. In the Cabinet meeting Mr Begin repeated several times that Israel does not intend to stay in the territories that the IDF conquered in Lebanon and will withdraw after an arrangement is found to secure the northern settlements.

SHARON BRIEFS KNESSET COMMITTEE ON LEBANON

TA140647 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0620 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] The defense minister has said that there is no need for a separation of forces agreement [heskem] with the Syrians in Lebanon. Appearing yesterday before the Knesset Security and Foreign Affairs Committee, Minister Sharon said Israel must insist that the Syrians leave Lebanon within the framework of a comprehensive agreement. Our correspondent Ilan Mishori adds:

There is no need for a separation of forces agreement with the Syrian Army in Lebanon, the defense minister told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee yesterday. Minister Sharon believes an agreement on a separation of forces may cause Israel to lose axes that can be vital within the framework of negotiations for a new political arrangement [hesder] in Lebanon. The defense minister added that Israel must insist on the Syrians leaving Lebanon within a comprehensive agreement.

At yesterday's meeting the defense minister reported that the IDF actually surrounds Beirut and is linked up with the area under the authority of the Christian Phalange. At the same time, the IDF physically controls the Beirut-Damascus highway. In his estimation, in the Beirut area controlled by the terrorists there are approximately 10,000-15,000 terrorists. It was not the IDF who broke the cease-fire in that area, Sharon said, it was the terrorists who renewed the fighting.

Only about 1,000 defeated Syrian troops are left in Beirut, the minister stated, and denied that the Syrian troops in Lebanon had been reinforced. Minister Sharon rejected the figures given by the International Red Cross for civilian casualties, wounded and homeless. He said Israel is doing everything possible to prevent civilian casulties and to ease their suffering, and this objective is pursued even when it involves danger to the IDF.

U.S. PUSHING FOR HALT TO BEIRUT BOMBING

TA140441 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0410 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] In Jerusalem the tendency is to comply with the U.S. plea to halt the air force bombings of Beirut districts. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer is in the studio:

[Schiffer -- live] Good morning. In the last 24 hours the U.S. administration has made a concerted effort to try to persuade the Jerusalem policymakers to stop the air force bombings of Beirut. U.S. envoy Philip Habib raised this issue last night when he met with the prime minister. Mr Habib said the Israeli reaction to the terrorists' shooting is absolutely not proportionate to the cease-fire violations they committed.

Earlier, a request by Secretary of State Alexander Haig -- who had meet with Ambassador Arens -- reached Jerusalem. Mr Haig pleaded with the Ambassador, saying continued bombings of Beirut will destroy what remains of the goodwill of your friends -- as he called them -- in the United States.

It appears this is the background for a deep misunderstanding that is developing between Israel and the United States. Jerusalem expressed the opinion last night that the expected visit by the prime minister in the United States could turn into a trip accompanied by harsh criticism of what happened in Beirut. As a political source told me, the visit and the discussions with Begin will not center on the stupendous deeds of the air force, but on the scenes in Beirut.

Mr Begin is well aware of this, but still -- as one could understand from his remarks at the Cabinet session -- he will go to the United States in order to reply to the criticism voiced there.

Political circles here could have given one the impression that if the prime minister had consulted the professional echelons of the policy-implementors, they would have advised him to postpone his trip and his speech before the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

SHARON VISITS BEIRUT, MEETS B'ABDA CHRISTIANS

TA140415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] A few minutes ago it was reported that Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon visited Beirut last night and conferred with representatives of Christian inhabitants in the B'abda district. The Christian residents of the district thanked the defense minister for the anti-PLO campaign.

Minister Sharon surveyed the ways that were used to block the axes leading from Beirut to Damascus, and met with soldiers and commanders who fought in that front. In the defense minister's opinion the closure of the axes will prevent any terrorist organization from Syrian cover from organizing in Beirut.

EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR MEETS SHAMIR ON LEBANON

TA140704 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0650 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has just arrived in the studio with the following report:

[Schiffer -- live] Last night Egyptian Ambassador to Israel Sa'd Murtada submitted to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir a message from Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali. The message included a request from the terrorists that Israel stop the firing. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir answered: It was not we who opened fire after the declaration of the cease-fire but the terrorists. It was the terrorists who continued to shoot at us and we therefore had to answer. The foreign minister asked the Egyptian ambassador in Israel to inform Dr Ghali that if the terrorists cease fire, Israel will also hold its firing in Beirut. The foreign minister consulted the prime minister in this move.

It must be said that this is a very important development. It indicates the condition of the terrorist organizations in Beirut as well as the ties between the terrorist organizations and Egypt, the country which they have slandered and condemned in recent years for the peace it signed with Israel. Now they have turned to Egypt, appealing for it to request that Israel cease firing.

SHAMIR SPEAKS TO PRESS BEFORE LEAVING FOR FRANCE

TA140722 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0635 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who is leaving for an official visit to France, is holding a news conference this very minute. Let us go over to our correspondent Moshe Hakohen in a live broadcast from the airport:

[Hakohen] The foreign minister has just begun talking, let us hear what he is saying:

[Shamir -- in progress] ... The talks will be dedicated to the current events connected with the Peace for Galilee Operation. I will try to explain our position. I will explain the considerations and motives of the Israeli Government when it decided on this operation whose single objective is to defend the security of Israeli citizens, especially the citizens in northern Israel. We are now in the final stages of this operation. We voluntarily, on our initiative, declared a cease-fire, and although there are elements who are not observing this cease-fire, we, on our part, are making every possible effort to keep the firing to a minimum in order to lead to a speedy and total cessation of the military activities.

I will try to explain to France the need to reach an efficient settlement, desirable to all parties, of the problems produced by the Lebanese tragedy, after Lebanese territory was occupied by foreign elements which turned the lives of the Lebanese people into hell and Lebanese soil into a basis for continual attacks on Israel. Israel had to react to defend itself. We regret all casualties and the suffering caused to the Lebanese citizens. We are trying and will try to ease their suffering and hope it will now be possible to reach a good and positive solution to all problems in Lebanon in order to fortify peace in the entire region. Thank you.

[Hakohen] The foreign minister is now called to the telephone, to the prime minister who wants to speak to him. This is a surprising move, coming in the middle of a news conference but we will return to you when he comes back.

News Conference Continues

TA140803 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0645 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Let us now again go over to our correspondent Moshe Hakohen at Ben-Gurion Airport to the news conference with Foreign Minister Shamir.

[Hakohen -- live] Well, the foreign minister is now confirming that he received an Egyptian message -- a message that the terrorists transmitted through the Egyptians -- which states that if Israel ceases fire, the terrorists will also cease fire. Shamir says we stopped but the terrorists have not.

[Shamir] Now, if they stop, we will too.

[Television correspondent Elimelekh Ram] Did Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali appeal to you in the terrorists' name?

[Shamir] I understand they asked him to beseech us to cease fire, but this was uncessary since we did stop and if the fire still went on it was only because they did not stop.

[Ram] Mr Shamir, what is the objective of the meetings that Sharon -- as reported -- had with Christians in Beirut last night?

[Shamir] I do not precisely know. That was last night apparently and it is morning now. In fact, no substantive change has occurred in our activities. We are continuing that antiterrorist operation. I hope we will reach a total cease-fire and then the military actions will stop.

[Ram] Is there an Israeli intention, sir, to dictate to the Lebanese what government they will have?

[Shamir] God forbid, we have no desire or interest in dictating anything to anyone. We only take care of Israel's security, and of course we would have been satisfied if such conditions were created in Lebanon so as to enable us to live peacefully with our neighbor, which will hopefully become an independent, free country, governed by a Lebanese Government and with no parts of Lebanon occupied by foreigners.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Foreign Minister, will you suggest to the French Government that it take part in establishing a new settlement in Lebanon, and on what basis?

[Shamir] We are not talking of a new settlement or anything like this. Yesterday we began discussing with the U.S. Government representatives arrangements which will enable our army to leave Lebanese soil under conditions which will in future prevent the terrorist organizations from launching attacks against Israeli citizens from Lebanese territory.

[Unidentified correspondent] Two questions, sir. First, are you going to meet with the French president, and second, President Mitterrand told the Washington POST he would be prepared for France to participate in a multinational force, if established, to maintain order in Lebanon. What is your comment on this?

[Shamir] I do not know whether I will or will not meet Mitterrand. I know there is some interest in France about Lebanon's fate. I do not percisely know France's suggestions or plans on this matter. I think that when I meet with the French Government's representatives I will know more and we will be able to exchange views.

[Hakohen] At this stage the news conference is going to be conducted in English and I am returning the broadcast to the studio.

EYTAN INTERVIEWED ON IDF OPERATION SUCCESSES

TA140545 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0420 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Interview with Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal -- presumably on 13 June, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan has said that the Cabinet did not instruct the IDF to take over Beirut, only to destroy the terrorist infrastructure. Interviewed by our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal, the chief of staff said: We have reached the situation where the terrorists are completely isolated and severed in west Beirut by air, land and sea. They are isolated from the rest of the world and we created a link to the Christian districts of northern Beirut.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Chief of Staff, today is the 7th day of the fighting in Lebanon, and the IDF has completed the isolation of Beirut. In fact, it has cut it off from Syria. In your opinion, has this completed the mission?

[Answer] Perhaps so. As defined by the cabinet, the mission was made public, and everyone knows that we had to remove the terrorists from [threatening] the northern settlements and destroy their infrastructure in Lebanon, which has served them to carry out terrorism against us and throughout the world against us. The nerve center, the concentration of the commands, the bases, the training and the political power they had were in Beirut.

The Cabinet did not plan to or think -- nor does it think now -- that the army should be ordered to capture Beirut, but rather to destroy the terrorist infrastructure in Lebanon. This we did, in fact, in a perfect way with the final stages of the operation -- isolation, encirclement and disconnection of the Palestinian nerve center in Lebanon from the rest of the world. The result should be the absolute weakening of the Palestinians in Lebanon as a world terrorist center in the future.

[Question] The IDF is currently situated along the Beirut-Damascus road, whereas the terrorists can be found in the southern part of the town, the part that has been and is being attacked. What do you think will happen as far as they are concerned? Do you expect them to cease being any sort of organizational power and that they will stop existing as a terrorist body?

[Answer] I think so. As an organized body or as united terrorist organizations under one command they have already ceased to exist in Lebanon. Even though here and there it is possible to encounter opposition or shooting, this is no longer organized, orderly terrorism operated by a central body. What they have left is only Beirut: only the western part of Beirut over which they had control. It was the Syrians who defended that part of the city.

In the fighting that took place yesterday and today we in fact destroyed the Syrian force defending them outside Beirut, and perhaps their feeling yesterday that their end was near led them to request a cease-fire beginning yesterday at 2100 [1900 GMT] with which we complied. However, as usual, just as they requested a cease-fire, so they also violated it the very hour that was set for it to become effective. They launched a counterattack of sorts on our forces which, although not serious, was nevertheless an attack. We returned fire and improved our positions, and achieved a total isolation of Beirut and its severance by land, sea and air from any other place that could help them -- be it Syria, Libya, the Soviet Union or other extremist countries that have helped the terrorists.

[Question] Do you expect the terrorists to collapse now, or what do you think?

[Answer] I am not expecting anything. Beirut is disconnected. They suffered very heavy casualties there; the leaders fled -- or at least some of them -- and cannot be found there any more. Perhaps the legitimate Lebanese Government will, under such circumstances, be able to return to its own capital and reestablish there their legitimate regime.

[Question] Beirut airport was the focal point of today's bombings and clashes. When do you think it might reopen to traffic and once again become an international airport where flights can land -- this perhaps being the number one symbol of normalization and quiet?

[Answer] Well, here you are mistaken. The airport itself has not served as the arena for any battle. We took careful steps to ensure no shooting at the airport. Even though we are situated at the end of the runways with large forces, we took pains not to fire at it. Still, the terrorists and Syrian forces took advantage of the airport premises to move about and hold maneuvers and only this morning, on the outskirts of the airport, we destroyed seven Syrian tanks and several armored personnel carriers that belonged to them. In the early afternoon hours they tried to develop a kind of counterattack through the airport, but this is no longer what it used to be. They can no longer employ force in a serious fashion.

It is true the airport is a symbol of sovereignty and of contact with the outside world. In my opinion the Lebanese Government can enter the airport and operate it whenever it wants.

[Question] What do you think Damascus wanted to achieve?

[Answer] Syria has always used the terrorists, the Palestinians, to realize a constant war against the State of Israel, in every way and fashion or place. In this instance, the one we are talking about, it is in Lebanon. Syria controlled part of Lebanon -- a large part of it -- and in those expanses of southern Lebanon and in central Lebanon, Syria utilized the terrorists against Israel and against every element in the world not to its liking. That could be Iraq, Egypt, Britain or any other element. It made no difference. But primarily they were used against us.

Naturally, Syria used force. For example, it occasionally deployed the air force to prevent our attacking terrorists in Lebanon. The dogfights took place as a result of the Syrians attempts to defend the terrorists against us.

Now we have entered Lebanon with a clear objective of pushing the terrorists away from our border and destroying their infrastructure in Lebanon. This pulls the rug out from under Syria's feet which it used to employ terrorism and incessant war against Israel. That is why it came to their aid, first of all in the air and then on land.

Syria introduced an infantry brigade into Beirut to defend the terrorists located there both against the Christians and against others -- perhaps against us. This clash was unavoidable, and we took it into consideration before launching the operation. We believed and estimated that this clash would not result in an all-out war against the Syrians. Indeed, the clashes with the Syrians were limited only to Lebanese territory.

When the Syrian disturbance and interference inside Lebanon reached certain dimensions we decided that the time had come to destroy the missile batteries they introduced into Lebanon over a year ago. Even then we wanted to destroy them but reality did not permit this, both because of the weather and as a result of political problems. In the last few days these missile batteries were destroyed.

[Question] How would you characterize the Syrian losses in the war?

[Answer] In their wars, the Syrians have demonstrated a lot of stubbornness and courage and a medium or lower level of utilizing and activating forces on a modern battlefield. I would not say they are miserable, but the very sophisticated means of warfare at their disposal have not raised the level of their capability to deploy forces in a complicated battlefield. And a modern battlefield is complex. This holds true both on land and in the air, but we did not confront them at sea this time.

On land, to date we have downed more than 85 aircraft, but we lost not even one aircraft in the dogfights. We did not lose even one aircraft in the attack on the missiles. We lost one Skyhawk by antiaircraft fire directed by the terrorists, not the Syrians.

On land, despite the most difficult terrain in Lebanon -- steep mountains, narrow pathways, traffic difficulties, the inability to deploy forces and let them express themselves -- despite all of this and with the modernization of our army, which is by and large mechanized and armored, we succeeded in defeating them in every contact we had. We brought upon them very heavy casualties, even though they used, for the first time in history, the T-72 tank, which is a most advanced tank and may be considered the world's best. Still, it seems that our Merkava is not inferior to it, perhaps even superior to it. Our entire deployment on a modern battlefront operates in a coordinated, organized manner so that the Syrians cannot compete with us. Even if they do have some of the most modern war material in the world, they cannot compete with us.

[Question] We, too, employed new means of warfare for the first time: For the first time we deployed helicopter gunships. What do the results of these assaults indicate?

[Answer] In these battles, we deployed many means of warfare and implemented war theories which we have worked on, organized, studied and exercised ever since the Yom Kippur war. All of them found expression in those battles in Lebanon. I would say they were outstandingly successful. Everything we learned, taught, trained for, manufactured or developed we used. This holds true with regard to helicopter gunships, artillery rockets, the Merkava, fighter planes, electronics -- in every field whatsoever, including the very simple individual soldier's pouch and the Galil rifle and the paratroopers' boots. All these were used in the fighting and each one of them proved we had really taken the right course, in an organized, orderly and precise way. This was the result.

[Question] Mr Chief of Staff, you worked quite a bit on this operation. One could also say it was about to be realized several times but was postponed or canceled. You invested a lot of time in it, that is a well-known fact.

Now at the close of the 7th day of fighting, the IDF is situated around Beirut as well as quite a way to the east on the axis, beyond Lake Al-Qir'awn and on the central axis near the Beirut-Damascus road. The targets have been achieved above and beyond expectations. Apart from your position as the chief of staff, are you also personally pleased?

[Answer] Yes. We achieved all the objectives. We made this outcome, which everyone had waited for for so many years, materialize. I must say that one cannot be pleased and express satisfaction when victims have fallen in war -- and we lost a lot of casualties, whose death and sacrifice gave the inhabitants of Israel serenity, the ability to resist and a future hope. So satisfaction with the military moves is one thing, but deep sorrow over each and every loss in those battles is another. The one cannot complement the other.

[Question] Mr Chief of Staff, one last question: What do you think Israel should do to keep the achievements it has scored and those the IDF reached at such a heavy price?

[Answer] This is not the army's problem; it is the problem of our politicians and I am sure they know what should be obtained, how and with what. Thank you very much. [end recording]

[Announcer] Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that the collapse of the Syrian deployment that was defending the terrorists at the end of the operation perhaps prompted them to request a cease-fire. On the eastern front, on the other hand, quiet prevailed, with the IDF taking up positions on the new eastern axis confronting the Syrians. On the central axis the IDF continues to purge terrorist cells.

BEGIN SAYS IDF WILL NOT TAKE BEIRUT, PALACE

TA141211 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1135 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Begin has made it clear Israel has no intention of taking over Beirut. The prime minister also denied reports alleging that the presidential palace in B'abda has been taken. He emphasized there is no intention of taking control of the palace. The prime minister said it was the PLO which violated the cease-fire in the Beirut area declared by Israel Saturday evening. Mr Begin made these remarks in the meeting of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee which ended in Begin's office in Jerusalem. Upon leaving the meeting Committee Chairman Eliyahu Ben-Elisar from the Likud and Labor party Chairman Shim'on Peres talked with correspondents.

[Begin recording] [Peres] I support the original decision by the government that we must not, nor do we have a plan, to occupy Beirut. This involves risk to human lives. We have never entered an Arab capital. An entry into Beirut means intervention in the domestic affairs of Lebanon, decreasing its sovereignty and independence, and we have no interest in this.

[Television correspondent Hayim Yavin] We heard that the fighting in Beirut is continuing. Did you demand anything of the prime minister in this meeting?

[Peres] We are in a situation of cease-fire. I must indeed be objective and responsible on this matter. My impression is that the government is also interested in the cease-fire.

[Yavin] The fighting is continuing though. We heard that Beirut airport was taken.

[Peres] I cannot address myself to rumors. All this is not known to me. I know it was said both to the Americans and to the Egyptians that the moment the shooting stops we will not shoot either.

[Unidentified correspondent] As for the report published this morning according to which the government announced a cease-fire in the Beirut area on Saturday evening following an appeal by Shim'on Peres to the prime minister, the Labor Party chairman says:

[Peres] As long as there is shooting, I will not say what I intervened or did not intervene with. I did not intervene so as to get things published. I have no intention of making headlines. There were times when I called up the prime minister and told him what I thought. I am not prepared to confirm any such appeal as I do not see it would do any good. [end of recording]

The chairman of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee, Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, said after the meeting:

[Begin recording] [Ben Elisar] We discussed with the prime minister the entire political picture, everything concerning political negotiations. We did not discuss military matters. In the course of today or tomorrow morning we shall meet with the defense minister and hear about military developments, should there be any.

[Yavin] One terrorist pocket is still left in Beirut. Do you think the job should be completed?

[Ben-Elisar] There is no question here of finishing the job. I think the State of Israel cannot afford not to hit PLO terrorists, wherever they may be.

[Yavin] To the end?

[Ben-Elisar] Wherever they are, we must destroy the terrorists.

[Yavin] Are you talking about this specific pocket?

[Ben Elisar] I am talking about any place where they may be.

BEGIN VISITS IDF WOUNDED, COMMENTS ON CEASE-FIRE

TA141228 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1210 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Begin, Health Minister Eli'ezer Shostak and Director General of the Health Ministry Professor Modan visited IDF wounded hospitalized in the 'En Kerem Hadassah medical center a short while ago. Our correspondent Elihu Ben-on reports from there.

[Begin recording] [Ben-on] The prime minister ended his visit a few minutes ago. He visited wounded soldiers in the intensive care unit and found the soldiers in good spirits, as he told us immediately after the visit:

[Begin] I found them in good spirits. It is even possible to say they are in an exalted mood. There is no wonder about that since the motivation among our soldiers is very high. However, some of them are severely wounded and it is very sad to see them. However, the good physicians promised me they too have a good change of recuperating and returning home. I want to thank the physicians for the excellent, dedicated and loyal treatment. I want to thank the surgeons, physicians, nurses and the hospital director. There cannot be a better treatment and we all hope they will all emerge healthy. We are praying there will be no more wars in Israel.

[Unidentified correspondent] What is your assessment? How long still will the fire continue?

[Begin] Every minute we hope it ceases. We declared a cease-fire at 1200 on Friday. The Syrians do not shoot and we do not shoot at them. However, the terrorists continue to shoot and we must defend ourselves. However, there is ground to believe, according to reports received today, that they too will cease firing and then fire will cease.

[Unidentified correspondent] In other words, there is a hope that tomorrow the fire will cease?

[Begin] Let us hope so. Of course, I cannot speak in the name of the terrorist organizations but we have reports they are finding it difficult to hold out and they may cease fire soon. Then there will be no more shooting at all, since we do not want to shoot. We want a general cease-fire on all fronts and in all sectors. [end recording]

DEFENSE MINISTER SHARON ISSUES ORDER OF DAY

TA131933 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon this evening issued an Order of the Day for IDF fighters in which he said they have laid the groundwork for bolstering the security of the citizens of Israel and for freeing them from terrorism and that they have thereby strengthened the peace process. The defense minister said the IDF carried out and successfully completed what the Israeli Government charged it with: the uprooting of the PLO terrorism infrastructure and destruction of the enemy's missile batteries, planes, tanks and artillery in courageous battles, with resourcefulness and self-sacrifice. Sharon said the fighters' dedication and commitment serve as an example to the government, encouraging it in the hard political struggle.

The defense minister stressed in the Order of the Day that we are still engaged in the campaign whose results depend to a decisive extent on our resolve to maintain our positions in the free and sovereign land of Lebanon until peace in the Galilee is ensured. Similarly, the results of the campaign depend on our recognizing the justice of our demands [tvi'ot]. In concluding the Order of the Day, the defense minister said we had to pay a high price in blood and we have lost friends and top commanders. When you return home, the defense minister told the fighters, you will be able to bring with you the good news: Peace for the Galilee.

CHIEF OF STAFF ISSUES ORDER OF DAY 14 JUNE

TA140616 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0517 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Order of the Day issued on 14 June by Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan]

[Text] IDF troops on land, in the air, at sea and behind the front lines: On the 7th day of the Peace for Galilee Operation the IDF has accomplished all its missions as established by the Israeli Government. The threat of the katyushas and the cannons to our inhabitants on the northern border has been removed, and the terrorist infrastructure in southern Lebanon has been destroyed. The Syrian Army, which had occupied Lebanon and subordinated it to its needs and had supported the terrorists' actions against the State of Israel, tried to help the terrorists in their resistance to the IDF. In each clash with those forces, the IDF soundly defeated them and repulsed them in battle.

The chief of staff adds: The IDF regular and reserve troops demonstrated unparalleled fighting capability and knowledge. Stories will continue to be told about their bravery and sacrifices in those fierce battles. The men behind the lines, who in peace time are in charge of the hinterland system and emergency warehouse units, can take pride in their important and vital role. Everywhere there was order and good organization, as well as great capability in adjusting to unexpected circumstances and conditions. All the corps and the branches were utilized with great efficiency in joint operations in the air, at sea and on land. Those operations made a vital contribution to the success of the Peace for Galilee Operation.

The chief of staff continued: Each one of us will remember our friends who fell in battle. The entire people share in the bereavement of their families because those who fell are our flesh and blood and will remain forever in our hearts. Their sacrifice gave Israel's people peace and quiet on the borders, and that is consolation for their families and for all our people.

Soldiers and commanding officers, the chief of staff said, those fulfilling their mission on Lebanese soil and those coming back, we did not occupy Lebanon and we have no objectives other than those of the operation. I believe in your capability to behave as wanted guests and not as an occupying army in your attitude, behavior, good will and respect for the local population. You must stand on your honor, on the IDF's honor and on the honor of the State of Israel. In all your actions you are seen as good soldiers of an honorable and disciplined army.

Saluting all of you and paying homage to our victims,

[Signed] Refa'el Eytan, chief of staff

PERES ON AFTERMATH OF LEBANON OPERATION

TA131557 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1513 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Israeli Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres interviewed by Arye Golan on 13 June -- place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Peres] A security operation is an operation in which we are ready to use the IDF. There was a definite and limited objective: liberate an area up to 40 km north of Israel, make it free of cannons, katyushas and terrorists. Of course, a subsequent political problem arises. I do not think Israel will keep out of the picture. Israel will have an impact on the picture but not through a military operation. One should be very careful not to use the IDF to impose a political solution. It should under no circumstances enter a battle in order to change a political situation. It should not go into Beirut, I think that would be a great error. The IDF has never entered an Arab capital. Beirut is a capital city in which there is a government, a constitution, foreign embassies. Also, this would cost many lives. Well, that is one theory.

Secondly, there are yet no clear statistics on the number of victims among the civilian population. However, we must arrive at both a moral and political agreement to be careful about not hurting innocent people who are not involved in this campaign. The defense minister promised us that indeed all the required measures have been adopted. I think that if, God forbid, we deviated from these measures we would be making a big mistake. The entire State of Israel and the IDF are committed to respecting human life, whether Jewish, Arab or any other nation -- I am referring to civilians who are not involved in the campaign.

[Question] Concerning those civilians, do you think an Israeli initiative is called for to solve the problem of those Lebanese citizens whose homes were destroyed in the IDF operation and who are currently on the beach?

[Answer] I think the people on the beach should be allowed to return to their homes as soon as possible.

[Question] What about those who do not have homes?

[Answer] I think a reconstruction project will be undertaken, in which Israel must also take part.

[Question] Would you recommend that the government take the initiative on this issue, as far as our image in the world is concerned?

[Answer] I truly think that in those cases where the houses can be repaired quickly it would be appropriate. Generally, the most appropriate thing would be to carry this out through the Lebanese Government. I would be very cautious not to assume responsibility for running Lebanon, or part of it, from the administrative point of view. If the Lebanese Government is ready to make this move, Israel must -- in my opinion -- extend the required assistance without becoming the central or main contact point.

IDF STOPS GIVING DAILY CASUALTY FIGURES

TA140952 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 14 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] IDF authorities have decided to stop daily releases of casualty figures in the Peace for Galilee campaign.

It was reported yesterday that the IDF spokesman will publish an announcement of final casualties at the end of the fighting. So far, the IDF spokesman has reported 107 dead in the Peace for Galilee campaign.

CABINET IMPOSES 'PEACE FOR GALILEE' TAXES

TA131533 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] The Cabinet today decided to impose special taxes to be called Peace for Galilee taxes. The first tax -- 2 percent -- is imposed on the sale of securities in the stock market; the second is imposed on the value added tax [VAT] which will be increased to 15 percent; the third tax is imposed on Israelis traveling abroad. They will pay 600 shekels when leaving the country. The latter tax will be in force until the end of September and the finance minister made it clear that this is not a travel tax. He also said this tax is not meant to prevent trips abroad, but rather to allow travelers to support the Peace for Galilee operation.

As for the VAT increase, the Cabinet decided that the increase would be extracted from the cost-of-living increment. As for the tax on the sale of stock market securities, Finance Minister Aridor said in the Cabinet meeting that this is not a capital gains tax on stock market deals and that there is no intention of imposing such a tax in the future.

In a discussion with our correspondent Elihu Ben-On, Aridor said it is still too early to assess what the Peace for Galilee Operation will cost. Aridor estimates that the income from the new taxes will reach 15 billion shekels a year.

COMMAND IN S. LEBANON TO BE GIVEN TO HADDAD

TA130538 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] A high-ranking Israeli army officer said military organizations of the Lebanese south of the Zaharani River could prevent the return to the area of the terrorists. The officer, in charge of coordinating civilian activities in the area under Israeli control, said overall command will be turned over to Major Haddad under the plan. He said police powers will be handed over to the residents soon. He added that Israel will help them in the arrangement in the same way as it supported Major Haddad in the past.

EGYPT POSTPONES VISIT BY ISRAELI DELEGATIONS

TA111510 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] It has been reported from Cairo that Egypt has postponed the visit to Egypt by five Israeli delegations which were due to arrive in Cairo this month. Ambassador Moshe Sason was informed by the Foreign Ministry in Cairo that a visit by Israeli delegations while Israeli forces are shooting Arabs in Lebanon would embarrass the Egyptians.

## ALGERIA

### APS REVIEWS ALGERIA DIPLOMATIC MOVES ON LEBANON

LD121252 Algiers APS in English 1040 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Algiers, 12/6/82 (APS) -- Lebanon invasion by the Zionist army is highly concerning our country. An important diplomatic activity is strived by Algerian leaders so as to reinforce the capacity of resistance of Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and to consider ways and means to demand the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli aggressor.

In this connection, President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic, FLN party secretary general audienced on Thursday in Algiers, Commander 'Abd as-Salam Jallud who conveyed a message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution to the head of state. On another turn, President Chadli Bendjedid had on Thursday a telephone call from Mr Yasir 'Arafat, president of PLO Executive Committee. Meanwhile, in Paris, Mr Mohamed Sahnun, Algerian ambassador to France was audienced by the general secretary to the French Ministry of Esternal Relation, Mr Guttman. During this audience, the ambassador who reaffirmed Algeria's position, fully solidarity [as received] with Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, asked about the measures to be taken by France and the European Community to put an end to this invasion and to demand the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops.

In Algiers, ambassadors of the Security Council permanent member countries were convoked on Thursday in Algiers where a communication from the Algerian Government was issued. This communication is dealing with, according to an authorized source, the Zionist aggression against Lebanon and the genocide led by Tel Aviv army against Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. The ambassadors of the concerned countries (China, France, Great Britain, USSR and USA) would have been asked to transmit to their governments Algeria's deep concern before the lack of firm reactions aimed at putting an end to this genocide, notably as to states which have a particular responsibility in keeping peace and international security.

Finally, Mr [name indistinct] Politburo member of the Lebanese Communist Party arrived on Thursday here to have talks with FLN responsibles on the situation prevailing in the Arab world in general and the Zionist aggressions against Lebanon in particular. Besides Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi minister of foreign affairs arrived yesterday in Algiers to hold talks with Algerian responsibles on the serious situation prevailing the Arab Maghreb.

### IBRAHIMI TALKS WITH GROMYKO IN NEW YORK

LD131550 Algiers APS in English 1311 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 13/6/82 (APS) -- Dr Ahmed Talib Ibrahimi, Central Committee member, foreign affairs minister held talks on Friday in New York with his Soviet counterpart Mr Andrey Gromyko, on the international situation, mainly on the Middle East following the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian Resistance. They also exchanged views on the work of the second extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament and discussed about means to further develop cooperation between Algeria and the USSR in all fields.

### SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS BRIEF VISIT

LD121042 Algiers APS in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Algiers, 12 Jun (APS) -- Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal left Algiers this afternoon at the end of a brief visit to Algeria, during which he was received by Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and FLN secretary general. He was seen off at the airport by member of the FLN Central Committee and presidential adviser Talib Ibrahimi.

## LIBYA

### PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE CALLS FOR 'ALL-OUT WAR'

LD111344 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1237 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Statement issued by the general people's committee for foreign liaison on 11 June]

[Text] Our Palestinian people and the Lebanese people are being subjected to a ferocious, barbaric attack, the aim of which is to kill and destroy them at a time when the UN Security Council and the major powers have been unable to check the treacherous aggression of the imperialists and Zionists. This aggression is directed against Syria's steadfastness in order to force it into capitulation and into handing Lebanon as a whole over to the forces opposed to the Arab nation, who are in alliance with the enemy.

In view of this, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah calls at this critical stage through which the Arab nation is passing and when its face is being decided for the holding of an urgent conference in Libya or at the Arab League headquarters to discuss one topic: how to resist and check the aggression. The meeting should be held within 24 hours.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah also calls for transforming the war into an all-out war extending from the Gulf to the ocean; the placing of all military, economic and oil resources at the disposal of Syria, the [Palestinian] Resistance and the Nationalist Movement; the rejection of any cease-fire until the Zionist enemy withdraws unconditionally from Lebanon and the rejection of the Zionist enemy's humiliating conditions; and the proclamation of holy jihad and a popular liberation war.

If the Arab rulers prove themselves unable to shoulder their historic responsibility in the face of this aggression and to check it, then the Arab masses have no alternative but to seize authority in order to face up to their destinies and to check the aggression themselves.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah declares that all the resources of the Libyan people have been placed at the disposal of Syria, the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement.

The Libyan people are prepared to join the holy war side by side with Syria, the [Palestinian] Resistance and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement. They affirm that the Arabs are capable of defeating the Zionist enemy in Lebanon and that the checking of this aggression will be the start of the liberation of Palestine.

The people's committee for foreign liaison greets the Syrian Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement.

### LEBANON, SYRIA AGREE TO URGENT ARAB SUMMIT

LD111254 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1237 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Telephone contacts took place today between the commander of the revolution and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis. They agreed to holding an urgent summit conference.

### ARAB AMBASSADORS BRIEFED ON SUMMIT PROPOSAL

LD111352 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1237 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison today summoned the ambassadors of the Arab countries in the jamahiriyah and spoke to them about the importance of holding an urgent summit conference to face up to the Zionist aggression on Lebanon and the Palestine Revolution as called for by the jamahiriyah today.

It also spoke to them about the need in these circumstances for the Arab leaders to shoulder their historic responsibilities in amassing all capabilities and resources to check the invaders and foil the imperialist-Zionist designs aimed at the liquidation and annihilation of the Lebanese Palestinian people.

The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison is in constant touch with the Arab League and its secretary general to prepare for this conference.

12 June Meeting

LD121456 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] The brother secretary of the people's committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau met this morning with the brother heads of the Arab diplomatic missions in the jamahiriyah and discussed with them the latest developments in the Lebanese arena resulting from the barbaric Zionist invasion of Lebanon. The brother secretary explained the dimensions of the Zionist-U.S. conspiracy in the Arab region, stressing the need for a collective Arab move through the convening of an urgent summit conference to confront this conspiracy and the approval of a comprehensive Arab strategy guaranteeing the deterring of the Zionist invasion and the consolidation of the steadfastness of Syria and the Palestinian Resistance as well as the Lebarese Nationalist Movement.

JALLUD ASKS USSR ENVOY FOR ARMS FOR SYRIA

LD111540 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1515 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Jun (JANA) -- Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud today received the Soviet ambassador to the jamahiriyah and discussed with him the development of events in the Arab region. He asked for the Soviet Union to supply Syria and the Palestinian Resistance with weapons to confront the Zionist invasion.

JALLUD BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO IRAN 12 JUNE

For Tehran and JANA coverage of Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud's visit to Iran, including reports on his talks with Iranian officials and a speech in which he stresses the importance of solidarity between the Iranian and Libyan revolutions, see the Iran section of the 14 June South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS REJECTS CEASE-FIRE IN LEBANON

LD132020 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Jun (JANA) -- A political statement issued today by the emergency meeting of the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress defines the stand of the Arab Jamahiriyah toward the grave circumstances and events being experienced in the Arab arena and the consequences of the racist Zionist invasion on Lebanese territory.

The final statement, which was issued at the end of the emergency meeting of the Secretariat in Tripoli this evening, says the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress, with the unanimous approval of all the delegations participating in the meeting, rejects the cease-fire in Lebanon and calls upon the Arab nation to resist this invasion. The statement adds that wars with the racist Zionist enemy have practically proved the failure of a regional solution at the level of theory and practice. To protect its existence and wrest its rights -- at the fore of which is the liberation of Palestine -- the Arab nation has no alternative but a pan-Arab solution and the taking up of arms by the masses, as asserted by the joint Palestinian-Lebanese popular war which has stood up to the Zionist invasion and has smashed the legend of the invincible Zionist army.

The final statement of the emergency meeting of the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress, which met under the slogan: Let the fighting and the mobilization of all Arab efforts for the sake of pan-Arabism of the battle continue, adds: Since the responsibility of liberating Palestine and all occupied Arab territories is the responsibility of all the Arab masses, the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress, while rejecting the cease-fire, calls for the continuation of the fighting until the liquidation of the aggressor and the unconditional withdrawal of the invading Zionist forces.

The statement draws attention to the danger of the cease-fire before the withdrawal of the enemy and holds all parties of the Arab liberation movement responsible for this grave situation. The Secretariat calls on the Arab masses to organize their ranks through volunteering to fight in Lebanon. The Secretariat has approved programs for volunteering to fight and for collecting material contributions and medicines.

The head of the delegations taking part in the emergency meeting will meet tonight to study organizational matters and the coordination of the volunteer and contribution programs.

11 JUNE GULF OF SIDRA MANEUVERS DESCRIBED

LD112044 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1940 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Jun (JANA) -- On the occasion of the anniversary of the evacuation of the American forces, the land and sea forces carried out a strategic maneuver in the Gulf of Sidra based on the repulsion of an imaginary landing in the Gulf of Sidra. Various types of submarines, missile boats, patrol boats, rescue and landing ships took part. Squadrons of the air force and the navy took part in the maneuver.

The strategic maneuver was based on a hostile landing from the sea by armored amphibious craft. Then the land forces, the air force and the navy aborted the landing and annihilated it. Bombers, helicopters, missile boats and tanks took part in aborting the landing. The air defense destroyed imaginary raids aimed at protecting the landing and attacking airbases and other targets on the shores of the Gulf of Sidra. The supreme commander of the armed forces and Brig Gen Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, general commander of the armed forces, followed the progress of the maneuver, which lasted all day. It was also observed by the chiefs of staff of the various corps and also by the operations, training, engineering, logistics and signal officers.

AL-QADHDHAFI SENDS CONDOLENCES ON SAUDI KING

LD131832 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1745 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Jun (JANA) -- The leader of the revolution today sent a cable of condolence to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The text of the cable: King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, I would like to express my personal condolences and the shared feelings of the Libyan Arab people on the death of the King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. We pray to God to accord him mercy and to give you patience and solace.

## SUDAN

IRANIAN DIPLOMATIC MISSION ASKED TO LEAVE

GF121417 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1408 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Jun (SUNA) -- Sudan has decided to expel the Iranian diplomatic mission in Khartoum, end its work and ask its members to leave the country within 4 days.

Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Hasim 'Uthman today summoned the Iranian charge d'affaires in Khartoum and conveyed to him the Sudanese Government's decision. He explained that the reason for the government's decision is the Iranian mission's hostile activities toward Sudan and the Sudanese people -- activities that are contrary to the role and task of a diplomatic mission.

NUMAYRI DISMISSES SOUTHERN REGION OFFICIALS

EA132330 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] The president has issued a republican decree on the recommendation of the president of the Provisional High Executive Council for the Southern Region to relieve Samuel Gaytutt from his post as southern regional minister for the protection of wildlife and tourism. He also issued another decree relieving Lt Col John (Kwang Kres) from his post as governor of Jonglei Province.

His excellency has also issued a republican decree relieving Shakir Abd ar-Rahman from his post as chairman of the board of management of the Sudan Railways Corporation and the appointment of Ali Amir Taha as chairman of the corporation.

Another republican decree relieves 'Abbas Ali Raji from the post of chairman of the board of the River Transport Corporation and the appointment of the same post of Gen Abd ar-Rahman Sayid Ahmad Barbar, retired.

His excellency has also issued a republican decree relieving 'Awad 'Allam from his post as chairman of the board of the Telecommunications Corporation and the appointment of Hasan Ahmad Hidirbi as chairman of the board and general manager of the Telecommunications Corporation. A further decree appoints Muhammad Kamal Badr as under secretary of the Ministry of Education and Guidance as successor to 'Isam Ahmad Hassun, who retired of his own choice.

President Numayri also issued a decree appointing Muhammad Khawjali as chairman of the board of management of (Copress) Ltd, and (Asad Ismail Shayhun) as general manager of the company in accordance with Article 26 of the company's statute.

TUNISIA

OFFICIALS DEPART FOR RIYADH 13 JUNE

LD131846 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and Mrs Wassila Bourguiba left Tunis this afternoon for Riyadh in a private plane to offer the condolences of the Tunisian president, Government and people, to King Fahd ibn'Abd al-'Aziz on the death of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. They are accompanied by Habib Bourguiba, the president's personal adviser, and Foreign Minister Caid es-Sebsi.

They were seen off at the airport by [words indistinct] in charge of civil service and administerial reform, Transport and Communications Minister Adok Ben Jomaa, and the Saudi ambassador to Tunisia, Abdulraham al-Amrani.

## CHAD

### HABRE ASKS OAU NOT TO WITHDRAW PEACEKEEPING FORCE

AB121344 Paris AFP in French 1212 GMT 12 Jun 82

[By Francois-Xavier Harispe]

[Text] Ndjamena, 12 Jun (AFP) -- Hissein Habre, the new strong man in Ndjamena, yesterday asked President Daniel arap Moi, current chairman of the OAU, and the presidents of the three countries contributing troops to the pan-African peacekeeping force in Chad to prolong the mandate of this force, it was learned from official sources in the Chadian capital today.

In a letter addressed on Friday to Presidents arap Moi of Kenya, Shehu Shagari of Nigeria, Abdou Diouf of Senegal and Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, the FAN leader asked for the maintenance in Chad of the pan-African force, installed in this country since 15 November 1981.

This decision was put forward the very day Nigeria's Gen Geoffrey Ejiga, commander of the pan-African force, communicated to the three contingents the decision made by the OAU chairman on the withdrawal of the troops between 12 and 27 June.

On Friday morning, Hissein Habre received Ejziabher Dawit, the representative of the OAU secretary general in Chad, and General Ejiga and informed them of his decision.

In fact, observers in the Chadian capital are of the opinion that Hissein Habre's request reflects two of his major concerns. The FAN does not exclude the eventuality of an external military intervention in Chad, which according to them, only the presence of an OAU force could forestall. Also, the resumption of fighting in the south of Chad is of great concern to the FAN leader who would like to send the OAU soldiers there.

For their part, the organization's officials in Ndjamena do not hide the fact that a prolongation in the mandate of the present number of troops is impossible. In fact, they argue that the establishment of the force was the result of negotiations between President Goukouni Oueddei and the pan-African organization and that with the departure of Goukouni Oueddei from Chad on Monday morning, all agreements reached with his government have been canceled.

They feel that for Hissein Habre's demand to be accepted by the OAU, conditions for the sending of the troops must be renegotiated. Therefore, it is no longer a question of either a prolongation or renewal of a mandate that expired, according to them, on 7 June, the date of the departure of President Goukouni.

The head of one of the three contingents did not conceal his feelings that after "3 months of a mission that had been well accomplished by his country, other countries should take over."

Another indicated that since the problem of financing of the forces still has not been settled 6 months after the troops' arrival, that volunteers may possibly offer their services.

Some OAU officials feel nevertheless that the cooperation and understanding that have characterized relations between the FAN and the OAU troops since the takeover of Ndjamena might after all favor the new master of Ndjamena.

One of the proponents of OAU aid to Habre said on Friday evening: "Here is a man, who instead of taking over power without sharing it or establishing a dictatorship that would go unquestioned, has agreed to the negotiated settlement proposed by the OAU. Shouldn't he be encouraged?"

The fact remains that most of the soldiers in Chad are anxious to return to their families. "I haven't seen my wife in over 6 months; I want to go home," said an officer on Friday, rejoicing over the idea of his contingent's imminent withdrawal from Chad.

Zairian Commander Comments

AB131154 Paris AFP in English 1130 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 13 Jun (AFP) -- Zaire will not withdraw its 2,000 men in the OAU peace-keeping force in Chad for the time being, the Zairian contingent commander, Colonel Malu Malu, confirmed here.

OAU Chairman Daniel arap Moi, Kenyan president, last week ordered the force to pull out following the capture of the Chadian capital by the rebel FAN. The other two participating countries, Nigeria and Senegal, had already said they were going.

Zaire also indicated that its troops would pull out but a spokesman for President Mobutu Sese Seko said yesterday in Beijing, where the president is on an official visit, that the decision had been reversed in view of "contradictory reports" of the OAU stand on the issue.

FAN leader Hissein Habre is reported to have asked Mr Moi and Zaire, Nigeria and Senegal to keep the 3,275-strong force in Chad.

Most of the Zairian contingent has arrived in Ndjamena from Ati, in central Chad, where it was stationed, but Col Malu said last night he had been ordered by Kinshasa to await new instructions. These could come around June 25 when President Mobutu is likely to return from China.

Meanwhile in an apparently unrelated incident the new authorities here yesterday imposed a brief censorship on news reports for foreign media, but lifted the restriction today after protests from journalists. The correspondents had been told yesterday by an aide of Mr Habre that they would have to submit their reports for scrutiny by an official of the national radio station before they were sent.

FIGHTING IN SOUTH ENDS; KAMOUGUE IN CONTROL

AB131438 Paris AFP in French 1337 GMT 13 Jun 82

[By AFP special correspondent Jean-Eudes Barbier]

[Text] Moundou (southern Chad), 13 Jun (AFP) -- Col Kamougue Abdel Kader, former chairman of the Chadian State Council, has successfully contained the rebellion initiated by part of the Chadian Armed Forces [FAT] opposed to him on 3 June at Moundou (southern Chad). He has now regained control of the town, the AFP special correspondent noted.

This new development was preceded by 5 days of extremely violent fighting between Kamougue's gendarmes, who had pulled back to their Moundou headquarters, and units led by Colonel Rodai, FAT chief of staff.

According to concordant sources, the hostilities left at least 20 dead and 100 injured among the forces of the two sides. But observers say the total losses may be greater because many stray bullets and shells reached the populated zones of the town though the inhabitants deserted the zones during the early hours of the fighting. [Words indistinct] gathered in the Cotonchad -- the region's major plant -- and inside the Catholic mission house as well as at a French trader's house. When fighting was found to be persistent, women and children were airlifted to Garoua in the north of Cameroon.

There is considerable material damage. Hotel Des Chasses was destroyed while the hospital's maternity ward, the electric power station and neighboring cottages sustained considerable damage. Some houses were looted.

The crisis was triggered on 3 June by Captain Nodji, a pro-Kamougue officer who went with some 50 soldiers to the administrative building of Cotonchad with an official document signed by Colonel Kamougue and demanded 70 million CFAF (Fr 14 million) from Mr Chabannes, Cotonchad's general manager.

Officially, the amount was the customs fees the company owed the Permanent Committee, a kind of minigovernment led by Colonel Kamougue and charged with the administration of southern Chad. After Chabannes paid the amount to avoid further incidents, Captain Nodji and his men withdrew.

Two hours later, Colonel Rodai "demanded" that Colonel Kamougue "pay back the money to the government treasury to avoid fighting." Mr Kamougue refused to do so and fighting broke out.

After 5-days of fighting, Colonel Rodai decreed a unilateral cease-fire to "relax the tension" and reach a "compromise" with Colonel Kamougue, according to Colonel Rodai's statement to AFP.

Observers believe Colonel Rodai had failed in his attempt to physically eliminate Colonel Kamougue and "began to surrender."

The president of "the Permanent Committee" refused any negotiations with the FAT commander. The only point on which the two men agreed was on the establishment of patrols formed by solders of the two parties. For 3 days, they have been patrolling the streets of Moundou whereas the guard mounted around Colonel Kamougue's headquarters by the FAT had just been lifted.

Then gradually, without meeting any resistance, Col Kamougue's soldiers, reinforced partly by garrisons from neighboring localities, took over the city on Friday afternoon. By Saturday morning, his soldiers were controlling the local radio, the electric power station, the police and gendarmerie stations and the whole commercial center. The leader gradually withdrew his troops during the night to the airport area, about 10 km away.

On Sunday, the airport area also was evacuated. According to informed sources, FAT elements rebelling against Colonel Kamougue, withdrew to Bonore, farther north.

KAMOUGUE SPEAKS ON 'COLLABORATING WITH HABRE'

AB131507 Paris AFP in French 1359 GMT 13 Jun 82

[By AFP special correspondent Jean-Eudes Barbier]

[Text] Moundou (southern Chad, 13 Jun (AFP) -- Col Kamougue Abdel Kader, recent winner of the "battle of Moundou" and the "strong man" of southern Chad, was very cautious about prospects for collaborating in the near future with Hissein Habre who has just taken over power in Ndjamena.

In an interview with AFP at his Moundou headquarters, Colonel Kamougue said Hissein Habre should first of all clearly state his political objectives in Chad and reject his "ambition for power."

"If Hissein Habre wants to negotiate with the southerners, he should openly state this, and above all, do this in favor of a "democratic choice" in Chad, the president of the former Council of State said in substance.

Colonel Kamougue did not hide his anger at recent statements by the new Chadian leader, in which the latter said the FAN victory is "a great step" toward peace although it is not an end to the war since there are still "pockets of resistance" in southern Chad.

"Let him come and empty those pockets of resistance," Colonel Kamougue said. The southern leader, however, added that there was no "problem" between him and Hissein Habre. "He should know that the southern part of the country will continue to defend its interests. We will never be the slaves of the north," Colonel Kamougue again said.

The southern military officer stated that his first objective was "to work toward the unity of the southern part of Chad and then present himself to Hissein Habre at the head of a united front." Habre should not forget that the political and economic weight of southern Chad should prevail on the national life. He should not forget this, unless he wants to survive on international aid," Colonel Kamougue said.

Colonel Kamougue further stressed that the "memorandum" prepared a few months ago by the "Permanent Committee" he was leading constitutes "the only basis of discussion with the new leaders in Ndjamena." The memorandum, he recalled, provides for the formation of a "real" national army to "effectively ensure security in Chad," the organization of free elections and the installation of a multiparty system.

On the recent fighting in Moundou between his men and a section of the Chadian Armed Forces who rebelled against him, Kamougue said he was "inspired" by a sense of "reconciliation." He appealed to the officers who fought him to join him in working "for the unity" of the military coalition in the south.

Kamougue held the view that Colonel Rodai and his staff had been "manipulated" by politicians with a view to "destabilizing southern Chad." He particularly criticized former Agriculture Minister M'bailo Lossimian Naimbaye whom he accused of having "paid" military officers to "eliminate him." "Mr Naimbaye is responsible for the recent Moundou fighting," Kamougue stated. "Because of him, women and children have been rendered widows and orphans."

The chairman of the "Permanent Committee" however assured that he would not seek revenge. The people of Moundou must resume normal activities. "I want to avoid further bloodshed," he went on to say.

Lastly, Colonel Kamougue reaffirmed that the "Permanent Committee" is the only representative body of southern Chad. "The committee, he recalled, was set up in 1979 to replace the unsteady central administration." In conclusion, he said: "The conditions for it to be maintained have not yet changed."

AFP CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES LIFE IN NDJAMENA

AB131533 Paris AFP in French 1338 GMT 12 Jun 82

[By AFP special correspondent Bernard Degioanni]

[Text] Ndjamena, 12 Jun (AFP) -- Five days after the arrival of Hissein Habre's soldiers in Ndjamena, the Chadian capital is gradually returning to normal, but residents still wonder what kind of future the new authorities will bring them.

The jubiliation of the first few hours after victory is fading, giving way to uncertainties and even disappointment. The people were expecting Hissein Habre to announce the payment of salaries to civil servants. However, this announcement has not come.

For 4 months now, none of them has been paid; they were given only subsidies. So despite the continued appeals on Chadian national radio to civil servants to return to work, the response has not been as quick as expected, even though it has been gradual.

On Friday morning, the first taxis providing public transportation came into the streets while the first canoes coming from Cameroon docked in Ndjamena and unloaded passengers and goods on the Chadian side of the Chari river, as 8 days earlier. Some cars driven by Europeans returned to the town loaded with suitcases. Taxis had disappeared for 3 days because their owners feared their vehicles would be requisitioned by Hissein Habre's soldiers. The leaders, fearing for their security, fled Ndjamena a day before the fighting. On every corner, cooking gas hawkers have reappeared.

The central market, the real "economic heart" of the city, has also regained its usual vitality. The only sign of a now forgotten era still to be found on shelves is some Libyan olive oil imported from Tripoli via Italy. Even beer, the favorite Chadian drink, is now available. Generally speaking, prices have not gone up much.

However, money is what is lacking. Heads of various administrative services left Ndjamena with the money available in their coffers. One of the city's two hotels reopened its services, but the first two customers -- two foreign journalists -- had to pay in advance so that the hotel personnel would have money to prepare meals.

On Monday, there was no trace of fighting in the city. Ndjamena, greatly destroyed by the civil war between March and December 1980, has not as yet been prepared. It, therefore, now as in the past, has the same traits -- houses torn apart by bullets, looted villas, black walls and old rusted cars. Another symbol of the war specter [words indistinct] arrogant and proud of himself. But there also, nothing differentiates supporters of Hissein Habre in June 1982 from those of Goukouni Oueddei in December 1981. With tangled hair and untidy clothes, they are all between 14 and 18 years old. And they took an active part in the fighting that led to the fall of the capital.

Ths time, Ndjamena did not suffer much from looting. Among the people arrested by FAN are many thieves caught in the act. All political leaders opposing Hissein Habre have fled. Integrating soldiers from various factions into the FAN is posing "some problems," according to a FAN leader.

Ndjamena, which is coming back to life again, is now expecting the first statement from Hissein Habre. He promised them this statement last Thursday during his first press conference. So even if the jubiliation of the first day has disappeared, there is still some hope.

The ban on both Chadians and foreigners leaving Ndjamena for Kousseri (northern Cameroon) on the other side of the Chari River from last Tuesday to Thursday has now been lifted. However, one cannot leave the capital by road because the Chagoua bridge across the Chari, which is the symbolic border between Ndjamena and the south, cannot be crossed by car.

People still believe in the establishment of a lasting peace. This is illustrated by about 30 women in their traditional dresses who came every night before the curfew begins to sing and dance in shrill voices in front of the presidency where Hissein Habre lives.

## ANGOLA

### MPLA-LABOR PARTY COMDEMNS ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION'

AB130737 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] The MPLA-Labor Party condemns the savage acts of aggression committed by the Zionist regime of Israel against the Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon and the continued expulsion of Palestinians from their own land.

In a message to the PLO Executive Committee from the secretary of the Central Foreign Affairs Committee, Afonso van Dunem Mbindd stresses that the continued aggression and expansion by the Tel Aviv regime against the Arab territories, and particularly against Palestine, is the result of the multifaceted aid given by the American administration and the cooperation with the apartheid regime of South Africa, which form part of a global imperialist plot against the people fighting for freedom, peace and social progress.

It is in this general context of American policy, adds the message, that the south of the People's Republic of Angola is attacked and violated incessantly by the racist South African regime which illegally occupies Namibian territory in defiance of UN and OAU resolutions.

In another message to the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party of Syria, the MPLA-Labor Party strongly condemns the annexation of the Golan Heights and other Arab territories occupied by the Zionist and expansionist Israeli regime and at the same time reaffirms the solidarity of the Angolan Government and people with the Syrian people in their just struggle against Zionism and imperialism to regain their occupied territories.

The annexation of the Golan Heights is the direct consequence of the signing of the Camp David accords with the support of the American administration in its policy of international terrorism under cover of a trustful mediator in Arab affairs, the message adds.

The proclamation of Jerusalem as Israel's eternal capital, the warmongering attacks on southern Lebanon and the Palestinian refugees as well as the atrocities perpetrated against neighboring countries, the message underlines, show the desire of the Zionist regime to expand and destroy the Palestinian Revolution under the leadership of the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the PLO.

## MAURITIUS

### LEFTIST ALLIANCE WINS ALL 60 PARLIAMENTARY SEATS

AB121203 Paris AFP in English 1152 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Port Louis, 12 June (AFP) -- The leftist alliance in Mauritius scored a crushing upset victory in yesterday's general elections, sweeping all 60 directly elected seats on this Indian island, Andre Robert, head of the electoral commission, announced today.

Ousted as prime minister was 82-year-old Labour Party leader Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, who has led the country since independence in 1968. The new opposition may now only hope to pick up eight seats allocated to the "best losers."

The next prime minister, Aneerood Jugnauth, a 52-year-old Hindu lawyer and chairman of the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM), was to address the nation later today.

He will be joined by Harish Boodhoo, leader of the Mauritian Socialist Party (MSP), also part of the leftist alliance, and the future deputy prime minister. Also expected to be present are Paul Berenger, a founder of the MMM and tipped to be the next minister of finance and labour.

The two remaining seats in the 70-seat house were on Rodrigues Island and were not contested by either major political group. The Rodrigues People's Organisation of Serge Clerc was expected to pick up both seats.

Meanwhile, appeals for unity and calm throughout the country increased. Certain observers here expressed regret at the size of the crushing leftist win.

The leftist alliance, which has clinched the two-thirds parliamentary majority needed to automatically make constitutional changes, will now have a free hand to implement its programme. The left has campaigned on a programme of proclaiming Mauritius a republic within the Commonwealth, and nationalising the country's two main sugar companies, the airline and public transport while taking a controlling share in main hotels. The left also pledged to make Mauritius "truly non-aligned", reducing Mauritius' strong links with South Africa, and campaigned against foreign bases in the Indian Ocean.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### FORMER FREEDOM FIGHTERS ASK DEFENSE ROLE

MB111307 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] At a meeting in Beira, former guerrillas of the Mozambican liberation war have expressed their wish to play a stronger part in political and military affairs. The meeting was led by President Samora Machel, who has been joined by Defense Minister Alberto Chipande and armed forces political commissar, Lt Gen Armando Guebuza.

At yesterday's discussion, many of the 1,500 freedom fighters stated that they would like to once more take up arms to defend Mozambique. They asked that they be organized to go and fight the gangs of saboteurs and armed attackers sent into Mozambique by the Pretoria regime. Others spoke of the need to reinforce the political outlook of the Frelimo party and to better organize production.

The participants at the meeting are former guerrillas who were demobilized from the army after independence.

## NAMIBIA

### MUDGE THREATENS 'FLAT OUT' SUPPORT FOR SAVIMBI

AB101308 Paris AFP in English 1159 GMT 10 Jun 82

[By Bernard Aubert]

[Text] Windhoek, 10 Jun (AFP) -- Dirk Mudge, chairman of Namibia's Council of Ministers, has again threatened to hold "internal" elections in the South African-administered territory if there is not progress soon on a settlement.

Such elections would be held by March 1983 at the latest, Mr Mudge said in an interview with AFP.

Last week he issued a 30-day ultimatum to the five Western states of the "contact group" on Namibia (Britain, Canada, France, the United States and West Germany), the SWAPO nationalist guerrilla movement and South Africa.

If SWAPO (South-West African People's Organization) continued to delay moves to Namibian independence, the ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) which he leads would aid the UNITA anti-government rebels in neighboring Angola, he said. SWAPO has bases in Angola. In the interview he said: "I prefer a United Nations-supervised election in which SWAPO would take part because we want this country to be recognized by the international community." But he added if this did not succeed, "internal" elections would be held. He also repeated his threat to back the UNITA forces of Jonas Savimbi. "I will support Savimbi because we have a common enemy," he said. When it was pointed out to him that South African and Namibian forces were already helping UNITA, Mr Mudge said this stage we are holding back." It would be a matter of "going flat out."

"As long as we have Russians and Cubans and East Germans in this part of the world, there will be no political stability," he said.

Mr Mudge complained in the interview at SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma's being received in Bonn last week by West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher while [words indistinct] had to "go by the back door."

[Words indistinct] "I have some reservations about the Western countries, especially the Federal Republic of Germany. They believe they would succeed in convincing SWAPO to support the West. I think they are making the biggest mistake of their lives."

SWAPO, he said, is "a communist instrument, a puppet" of the Soviet Union. "I don't think they (the five Western states in the contact group) can ever succeed in winning over SWAPO."

"If SWAPO continues to prevent the independence process, SWAPO will be hit militarily, hit without mercy, and the DTA will support Dr Jonas Savimbi," Mr Mudge said.

He said he had invited all SWAPO leaders abroad to return to Windhoek to begin preparing for the possible internal elections from August onwards. He described these elections as "the last chance."

In his ultimatum last week, delivered before the Namibian Assembly, Mr Mudge also outlined outstanding issues he said remained to be settled before United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibian independence could be applied. These included refusal of SWAPO's rejection of a proposed one-man, two-vote system of electing a constituent assembly, a refusal that the "frontline" states have endorsed, and a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola.

## ZIMBABWE

### 'INTENSIVE MILITARY ACTIVITY' IN MATABELELAND

MB140729 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Reports have been received of intensive military activity this weekend in the southern Zimbabwe Province of Matabeleland. Local residents say that during the past few days they have seen air force transport planes flying south toward the bushy and mountainous area occupied by armed deserters. Travellers arriving in Bulawayo said they saw paratroops in the Matopo Mountains and heard rifle fire.

There has been no official reaction to these reports. At least 25 people have been murdered in Matabeleland in the past 2 months and the government says the former bush fighters of Joshua Nkomo are responsible. According to diplomats, about 2,000 ZIPRA [Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army] soldiers of Nkomo have deserted from the national army since February.